Oil Investors' Journal

SIXTH YEAR

VOL. 6 BEAUMONT, TEXAS, U. S. A., DECEMBER 19, 1907 No. 14

SALTY ONE AT ANSE LA BUTTE

Well on Babb Tract, 500 Feet Northwest of the Lake No. 7, Came in Flowing Hot Water, With Only a Trace of Oil—Packer Now Being Set for a Further Test in This Hole. Lake No. 7 Making About 1300 Barrels of Fluid, Half of Which is Oil. Interest Now Centers in the Hebert No. 1, Due North of the Discovery Well—Gulf Pipe Line Company Constructs Loading Rack and Earthen Tank—Seven Rigs Are Working and Three About Ready to Start.

A flow of hot salt water rewarded the efforts of the Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation and the Guffey Company to develop oil in the Babb No. 1 at Anse la Butte, 500 feet northwest of the Lake No. 7. The Babb well was drilled to a depth of 1800 feet about four years ago, and after the Lake No. 7 came in flowing from 1864 feet on November 14 the Heywood Corporation and the Guffey Company jointly leased the Babb farm of 50 arpents, paying $2000 and a tenth royalty, and went back into the old hole. It is understood that it was drilled to 1980 feet and that 180 feet of 3-inch inserted screen was set in it. Bailing resulted in developing salt water having a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit. A packer is now being set in the well, shutting off 90 feet of the sand at the bottom, and an effort will be made to get oil in this manner. Interest now centers in the Heywood Corporation and Guffey No. 1 on the Hebert 30 arpents, about a quarter of a mile north of the Lake No. 7. This well was down 1650 feet on December 18. About 1200 feet north of the Lake No. 7 the Heywood Corporation and Guffey No. 1 on the Louisiana Petroleum 40 arpents is drilling, the 8-inch casing having been set on December 17 at 600 feet. Northeast of the Lake No. 7 about 300 feet, the Heywood-Guffey people were down 900 feet in the Patin No. 1 on December 18 and the Lake Company was drilling at 500 feet in its No. 8, one location north of its No. 7, on the same day. These wells will pretty nearly tell the story. In the light of results in the Babb well the territory to the north and northeast looks better than to the northwest. The Lake No. 7 is still flowing by heads, making about 1300 barrels of fluid, of which 600 to 700 barrels is oil and the remainder salt water. The Gulf Pipe Line Company has erected a 20-car loading rack on the Southern Pacific siding east of the field, and is building a 100,000-barrel earthen reservoir about one and a half miles east of the field, and in the direction of Breaux Bridge. An 8-inch line has been laid from the field to this ground tank and every preparation is being made to handle a gusher production, should it develop. No new rigs are going in at present, and the excitement in the French quarter has died down somewhat, following the briny deluge from the Babb No. 1. The flow of water from this well lasted four or five hours, with only a showing of oil. Operators are confident that the Lake No. 7 is on the very edge of the pool, and look for good results from the well on the Hebert land, which should be in before the end of the month. The Lake Company is erecting a machine shop on the field and the Union Iron Works of Houston and the Jennings Oil Company have put in branch supply houses. The Southern Pacific has inaugurated a motor car service from Lafayette to Anse la Butte, via the Baton Rouge cut-off. The car leave Lafayette at 6:30 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, returning in the morning in time to make connection with east and making connections with main line westbound trains on the main line and trains in the afternoon. Drilling will start in a few days on the Heywood Oil Company and W. B. Sharp's No. 1 on the F. R. Martin 7 arpents of the Patin, 2000 feet northeast of the Lake No. 7, on the Bass & Lovegrove No. 1 on the Guedry, 2000 feet north and a little west of the Lake well, and on the Anse la Butte Le Danois No. 4 on the Begnaud tract, a few hundred feet west of the Lake No. 7. Seven rigs were running on December 16, including the Heywood Corporation No. 12 on the Pourceaux land, south of the swamp, the Stokoe test in the woods southeast of the swamp and the Babb No. 1.

IN THE MID-CONTINENT OIL FIELDS

TULSA, OKLA., DEC. 14.—(Special.) Pipe line runs from the Mid-Continent field for the first two weeks of December average 135,390 barrels a day, divided as follows: Prairie Oil and Gas Company from all districts, 100,390 barrels; Gulf Pipe Line Company from Glenn pool, 20,000 barrels; The Texas Company from Glenn pool, 15,000 barrels. The Prairie is reported to be taking 20,000 barrels a day from the Glenn field. The Prairie's runs the first seven days of the month averaged 112,589 barrels a day, deliveries amounting to 64,184 barrels a day, and the quantity put into tankage being 48,505 barrels. Glenn crude bought by the Prairie in producers' tanks figured largely in the runs the first week in December. Apparently this item was not so large during the second week, as the quantity appearing as tanked during the fourteen days averaged only 37,967 barrels a day. The Texas Company has begun running oil from the leases of the Ethel Oil Company and J. E. Crosbie in the Glenn pool on contracts made under the terms of its proposal sent to Glenn producers last month. No new developments of importance are reported to date this month, save the bringing in of a well on lot 32 of the Osage which filled a 250-barrel tank in an hour. Neither Muskogee nor Morris are very much in the limelight. The Gulf Pipe Line Company's well south of the older development at Morris has stopped flowing, and it looks as if the sand might be thin in this locality.

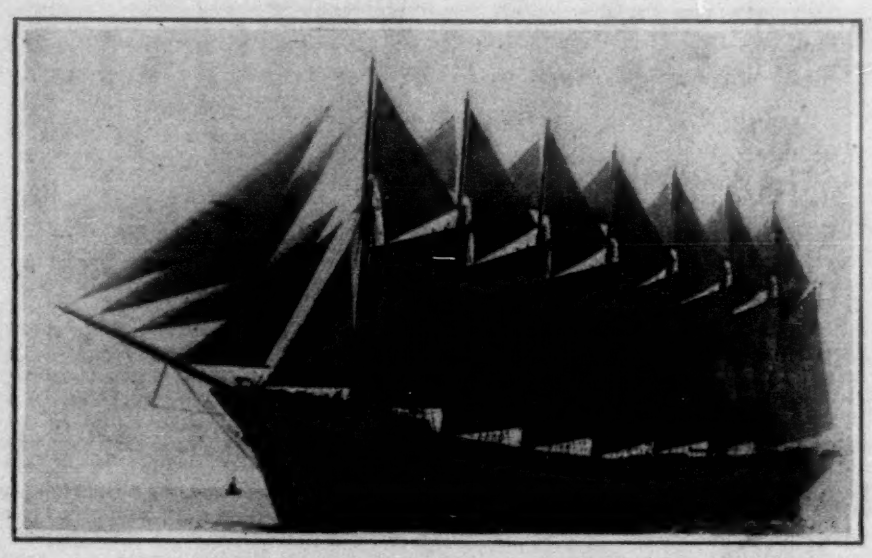
IMPROVED OUTLOOK IN GLENN FIELD.

There is a more favorable feeling among the Glenn pool operators. The pipe lines have taken more oil this week than they were running at the beginning of the month; rail shipments are also better. The Gulf Pipe Line Company so far this month has averaged avout 2000 barrels a day in rail shipments, mainly ground storage oil, for fuel purposes. The Gulf is also having better luck with its pipe line, which was recently interrupted by some bad breaks. The Prairie Oil & Gas Company is handling a much larger amount of oil than was expected, and is by no means confining its tank construction work to one tank a week as predicted. At Houston farm east of the Glenn field, the Prairie finished one thirty-five thousand barrel tank on Thursday, December 5, another on Sunday, December 8, and another on Thursday, December 12. This makes three tanks in a single week. The company has a considerable number under construction and the indications now are that it will complete at least two 35,000 barrel tanks a week. This will afford tank room for 10,000 barrels a day, which in addition to the quantity handled through the pipe line north will enable the Prairie to take care of at least 20,000 barrels a day from the Glenn field, and the usual amount from Redfork and the Bird Creek fields. The company has recently completed a number of 55,000 barrel tanks at Caney, and 35,000 barrel tanks at Ramona. The material has already begun to arrive for the construction work on the Prairie Company's new Clinton tank farm, five miles southwest of Tulsa. This would indicate the early construction of tanks on that farm. The fact that the Prairie also continues to pay 41 cents a barrel for oil is taken as a favorable indication. It is believed that if this company had intended to make a cut, it would have been made before this time. In fact, there is a very strong impression, which seems to have good ground for its existence, that the Prairie will make no cut.

GLENN WELLS BEING EQUIPPED TO PUMP.

Nearly all operators in the Glenn field have been making preparations to

THE SEVEN-MASTED SCHOONER THOMAS W. LAWSON.



This vessel, the largest sailing craft ever launched, was lost off the coast of England on Friday, December 13, most of her crew going down with her. She had been in the Texas oil trade, and when wrecked was carrying a cargo of 45,000 barrels of oil in bulk for the Standard Oil Company, loaded at New York and Philadelphia, and destined for England.

install pumping equipment on their wells; the rigs are already in operation. Wells on almost every lease have been tubed and packed and material is on the ground for putting others in the same condition. The field has been defined practically in every direction and it is realized that but little new territory remains to be developed. In all the Galbreath leases, which are the oldest in the field, the wells have been tubed and packed and several power stations have been established. Two methods of pumping are in use, the walking beam and the power. In the case of the latter a gas engine in a central plant pumps five or six wells. Robert Galbreath is intersted in at least six leases in the field on which there are more than 100 wells. He has had a good opportunity to observe the course of the average Glenn pool well, and has had some of the biggest producers in the field. He says he thinks the average production per well will be about 25 barrels a day after they go to the pump. Another property on which arrangements for pumping are complete except the mere installation of the plants is that of the Okla. Oil Company, formerly the Associated Producers. This company is now drilling its twenty-fifth well and this will complete its lines. Some of these wells will be pumped individually and others by power in groups but the sucker rods are ready for all of them and all that remains to be done is to hitch them up and run them. Some of the wells on this property are showing remarkable vitality, one being good for nearly 500 barrels a day. The 18 wells on the Beacon lease are about ready for the pump. Powers will be used and there will be 6 wells in a group. On the Indiana leases they have just commenced packing and tubing. There are 27 wells altogether on these leases. Eight wells have been packed and tubed on the William Berryhill tract and the same number on the Theodore Berryhill tract. One well on the latter tract is on the pump. On the Sam Vowell tract one well has been packed and tubed. On the Jacob Anderson lease the Gypsy Oil Company has packed and tubed 7 wells out of a total of 24 and the material is on the ground for equipping all the others. Of the 40 wells on the lease of the Shamrock Oil Company five have been packed and tubed. On the Lafayette Development Company's lease 4 wells have been packed and tubed and on the lease of the Crosbie Oil Company one has been so equipped.

THE TEXAS COMPANY'S OIL PURCHASES.

The Texas Company is believed to have received a considerable number of replies to the circular sent out early in the month asking for proposals to sell Glenn crude. The company has not made known either the amount it purchased, or the price or prices paid. The fact is known, however, that it got all it wanted. It is pretty well understood that the prices paid ranged along from 30 to 35 cents. About 32 was probably the average. It is known that at least one large operator sold at this figure. Much of the oil secured by The Texas Company is to be run into its big ground reservoir near Mounds, where a pumping plant is being installed. It will be remembered that the company has another ground reservoir on Polecat creek north of the Glenn field, and this, which is capable of taking care of 100,000 barrels, will of course be utilized. The extensive employment of ground storage by the company leads to the conclusion that a large portion of the oil it has purchased is to be used for fuel purposes.

T. H. BASS SELLS GLENN LEASE.

T. H. Bass has sold his one-half interest in the Bass & Bowles lease in the Glenn field to his partner, W. P. Bowles, for $80,000. The deal was closed on December 11, and Mr. Bowles, who had been here for a week, returned to Beaumont, Texas, the same evening. Owing to the somewhat depressed condition of things here at the present moment the sale is considered of unusual importance as showing the undiminished confidence oil men still have in the wonderful staying powers of the Glenn pool and of the oil business in general in the Mid-Continent region. The Bass & Bowles lease consists of 80 acres of the Nevada Berryhill land in section 9-17-12, right in the heart of the Glenn field, for which they paid $150,000 in cash and oil last spring. They have drilled 13 wells and have expended $75,000 in improvements. The production is now 1,500 barrels a day and Mr. Bowles proposes to shoot four wells and run the production up to 2,000 barrels a day. The lease has never been fully drilled and there is still room for 8 wells. These ought to run the production up to at least 3,000 barrels a day. The Gulf Pipe Line Company is now taking the oil. Mr. Bass will remain here to close up some other business and then join his family at San Antonio where he is to make his future home.

HEYWOOD COMPANY'S OPERATIONS.

The production of the wells of the Heywood Oil Company in sections 6 and 7, Glenn field, is holding up strong. There are 19 wells on the two leases and the total production is close to 3,000 barrels a day. The Heywood Company recently contracted for the third 55,000 barrel steel tank and the material for the same is now on the way. When this is up the company will have six tanks on its land, three of 37,500 barrels capacity and three of 55,000 barrels capacity, or a total capacity of 277,500 barrels. This is climbing up pretty fast towards half a million barrels. The rail shipments of the company for the present month are going to show a big increase. Sixteen cars were loaded at the Heywood rack on Friday, December 13. The company has over 150,000 barrels of oil in storage on its leases.

DEVELOPMENTS AT WEWOKA AND CONTEMPLATED TESTS.

At Wewoka the Chupco Oil and Gas Company, which is owned by Captain William Wiess of Beaumont and Hugh Hamilton of Houston, reached the pay sand in its McGeisey No. 1 at a depth of 1595 feet and has a well which is estimated to be good for about 100 barrels. The oil is 30.6 gravity. Seventy-two feet of sand was penetrated, the bottom of which contains considerable salt water. This is the first test that has been completed in such condition as will permit its being carried to a greater depth, and drilling has been temporarily suspended, pending the decision as to whether or not an attempt will be made to ascertain if there is a deeper sand underlying the 1600-foot sand. The contractors who drilled this well for the Chupco Company found it necessary to underream practically the entire depth of the hole, but state that subsequent wells can be drilled at less expense than any of the best wells now completed. The difficulty encountered in drilling these Wewoka wells and the stringent government regulations have deterred to a great extent the rapid development of the Wewoka district. The first well of the Southwestern Oil and Mining Company at Wewoka has just reached the pro-

ducing sand. When two feet in the sand the well filled up 1500 feet with oil and has all the earmarks of a producer of some size. Casing is now being set in it. The location of this last well is in the southern part of section 18, township 8, range 8, and will extend the producing district about one-fourth mile north of the wells at present producing. The Chupco Oil and Gas Company has arranged to handle the production at Wewoka and has loading facilities practically completed to the Rock Island railroad and deliveries of oil will commence immediately. A test well is to be drilled at Holdenville in township 7 north, range 9 east. The company which will drill the well is composed of local people at Holdenville. The location has been made and the timbers are being gotten out for the rig. A wildcat well is to be drilled in township 10 north, range 15 east, by Howe brothers of Tulsa, Okla., in the vicinity of an elevation known as Ball mountain, and will be an important test of the territory lying fifteen miles southeast of Morris.

GOOD WELL ON THE OSAGE.

The Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company has brought in a fine well on lot 32 of the Osage nation, about two miles west of Bartlesville. It filled a 250-barrel tank in an hour, but there was some water in it. It is much the best well ever brought in in that portion of the Osage. The Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company had a well in the vicinity that was making only 35 barrels, and some years ago drilled three wells there which it afterwards abandoned because they were such poor producers. The new well is a mile and a half west of the other producing well and on a hill about 100 feet high. The oil is being run into some 250-barrel tanks the company had on hand and into a hastily constructed ground reservoir. Two 1600-barrel tanks are being erected. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company has a 2-inch line running to the old producing well from the east end of lot 32 and a 4-inch line from that point to its main pipe line. It will be easy to make connection with the new well on the hill and this will be done immediately. James S. Glenn of Tulsa is vice president of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, which has a lease on about 80,000 acres of Osage Indian land. He was a pioneer of the oil business in Oklahoma.

OPERATIONS AT MUSKOGEE.

The Syracuse Oil and Gas Company's No. 1, which is an offset to the Williams well, is 35 feet in the sand, with a crooked hole. There was but a small showing of oil. It will be drilled deeper in a few days. The Gunsburg well, one mile northwest of the Williams well, has a crooked hole at 1400 feet. The Success Oil and Gas Company is drilling its No. 2 in section 8. It is now down 400 feet. The Muskogee Refining Company is drilling a well in section 14, and is down 1500 feet. C. D. Nelson has a rig up on the northeast quarter of section 6. The Okla Oil Company, in which David F. Connolly of Tulsa is interested, has a derrick up in the center of 25-15-17. The Williams well has fallen off in production until it is down to 50 barrels per day. The old Creek No. 5 is still holding up.

NOTES.

W. G. Park of Beaumont has been here for several days looking after his interests in the Bird Creek field.

J. E. Crosbie goes on Thursday of this week to Sarnia, Ontario, to spend the Christmas holidays with his family. He will return the early part of January.

John Connolly of Titusville, Pa., brother of David F. Connolly and long a member of the Connolly Brothers Oil Company of Pennsylvania, has arrived here and will be actively associated with his brother in operations both in the Glenn field and at Muskogee.

I. N. Bettison is now agent for the Warren City Boiler Works in this field and will at once enter upon his duties. This company has built a great many steel tanks in and about the Glenn Field during the past six months and will doubtless build many more.

Soon after the bringing in of the Lockwood well in section 9-21-13 in the Bird Creek field, ten miles northeast of Tulsa, Jessie and Frank Gillespie paid $17,000 for two 80 acre tracts near by and soon afterwards began drilling operations. They have just been rewarded by the coming in of a well that is good for 100 barrels.

Will C. Tyrrell arrived a week ago from Beaumont and after going on a quail hunt with his brother Harry and I. N. Bettison, buckled down to hard work at the Heywood Company's leases in the Glenn field. The operations of that company have in no wise ben curtailed by the general slump that has fallen on so many oil operators, owing to the independent position it holds in the matter of transportation. Its rail shipments are growing very rapidly.

There is not much that is new to report from the Morris field. Interest there is centered in the new sand opened by the Gulf Pipe Line Company's first well in section 35-13-14. It has never been drilled in, but until December 16 made 100 barrels a day with the sand just touched. It has stopped flowing, but the company has faith in the proposition and is erecting ample tankage. As soon as the tankage is completed the first well will be drilled in. Well No. 2 has been started. The oil found here is of a decidedly superior quality.

There is much activity in the Cherokee shallow sand district about Nowata. Operators over there do not seem to have felt the general depression. Many new wells are being drilled and good results are being secured. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company is taking about 60 per cent of the oil produced and the price continues at 41 cents. This has a stimulating effect. The Cherokee shallow sand districts are growing more in favor all the time and there is a great future for the oil business there.

All the wells, oil in sight and other property of Bass & Brady on their lease in section 28 of the Morris field were recently put under attachment by the original holders of the lease owing to some disagreement as to payments. T. H. Bass arrived here a week ago and went about to make a vigorous fight. The case was to have come up in the district court here in Tulsa the last of this week but the matter was adjusted out of court and Bass & Brady regained immediate possession of the lease which has five wells on it and a fairly good production. Other wells are to be drilled at once.

Some recent completions in the Glenn field are as follows: Hull & Reese No. 4, David Overton tract, section 5, 200 barrels, natural; Hull & Reese No. 5, same tract and same section, 250 barrels, natural; Ethel Oil Company No. 9 on R. E. Hood land, section 7, 350 barrels, natural; same company's No. 8, on same tract in same section, 250 barrels, natural; Laurel Oil & Gas Company No. 3 on Chessie McIntosh land section 13-17-11, 150 barrels, natural; Eastern Oil Company No. 12, on Rhodes land section 20-17-12, 500 barrels, natural; Thompson Oil Company No. 8 on Ernest Clayton tract in section 4, 250 barrels, natural.

There have been many and conflicting rumors about the wild cat well recently drilled by Galbreath & Chesley at Bald Hill on the Sallie Garrett land, 21-15-14, 12 miles north of Morris. The facts as obtained from Robert Galbreath himself are that the well first made a large amount of gas and then began to spray oil. It was shut in and has remained shut in ever since. Galbreath & Chesley are certain they have a good well but at present they can't dispose of the oil and this is the reason for shutting it in. In the meantime, however, they will drill several other wells in the vicinity as this is necessary in order to hold leases.

J. R. R.

E. R. Brown of the Navarro Refining Company at Corsicana was in Beaumont and Port Arthur early in the week.

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CALE-LANE OIL CO.
GENERAL OFFICES:
TEMPLE BUILDING HOUSTON, TEXAS

BURN CLOCOLITE IN YOUR LAMPS
NOT A SMOKE NOR A SMELL IN A BARREL OF IT

GENERAL PIPE LINE STATISTICS

(Eleven Months of 1907.)

MID-CONTINENT REGION.

PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS COMPANY.

Runs.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	2,337,164.90	75,392.42
February	2,292,116.70	81,861.31
March	2,795,969.12	90,192.55
April	3,098,915.89	103,297.20
May	3,023,776.68	97,541.18
June	3,021,285.46	100,709.52
July	3,053,284.85	98,493.06
August	3,213,547.64	103,662.83
September	3,089,627.93	102,987.60
October	3,486,804.13	112,477.55
November	3,231,769.51	107,725.65
Total	32,644,262.81	

Deliveries.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	1,646,090.76	53,099.70
February	1,759,151.91	62,826.85
March	1,965,586.57	63,406.02
April	2,166,236.16	72,207.87
May	2,342,348.78	75,559.64
June	2,162,624.65	72,087.49
July	2,325,471.93	75,015.22
August	2,281,436.97	73,594.74
September	2,200,032.11	73,334.40
October	2,267,631.40	73,149.40
November	1,942,309.80	64,743.66
Total	23,058,921.04	

Tanked.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	691,074.14	22,292.72
February	532,964.79	19,034.46
March	830,382.55	26,786.53
April	932,679.73	31,089.33
May	681,427.90	21,981.54
June	858,660.81	28,622.03
July	727,812.92	23,477.84
August	932,110.67	30,068.09
September	889,595.82	29,653.20
October	1,219,172.73	39,328.15
November	1,289,459.71	42,981.99
Total	9,585,341.77	

Stocks.

December 1, (bbls.) 31,278,476

GULF PIPE LINE COMPANY.

Runs.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	20,938	675.42
February	72,386	2,585.21
March	199,102	6,422.58
April	275,368	9,178.93
May (est.)	434,000	14,000.00
June (est.)	510,000	17,000.00
July (est.)	496,000	16,000.00
August (est.)	558,000	18,000.00
September (est.)	630,000	21,000.00
October (est.)	806,000	26,000.00
Nov. (est.)	780,000	26,000.00
Total	4,781,794	

Deliveries.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	17,266	556.97
February	41,168	1,470.00
March	39,085	1,260.80
April	48,553	1,618.75
May (est.)	71,300	2,300.00
June (est.)	100,000	3,333.33
July (est.)	102,300	3,300.00
August (est.)	100,000	3,225.80
September (est.)	46,700	1,556.66
October (est.)	301,300	9,719.35
Nov. (est.)	360,000	12,000.00
Total	1,227,672	

Tanked.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	3,672	118.45
February	31,218	1,114.86
March	160,017	5,161.78
April	226,815	7,560.51
May (est.)	362,700	11,700.00
June (est.)	410,000	13,666.66
July (est.)	393,700	12,700.00
August (est.)	458,000	14,774.19
September (est.)	583,300	19,443.33
October (est.)	504,700	16,280.64
Nov. (est.)	420,000	14,000.00
Total	3,554,122	

Stocks.

December 1 (est.) 3,554,122

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

Runs (Estimated).

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
March	*115,245	3,717.59
April	240,000	8,000.00
May	279,000	9,000.00
June	270,000	9,000.00
July	372,000	12,000.00
August	372,000	12,000.00
September	495,000	16,500.00
October	496,000	16,000.00
November	420,000	14,000.00
Total	3,059,245	

Deliveries (Estimated.)

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
July	*21,000	677.42
August	45,000	1,451.61
September	53,000	1,766.66
October	102,600	3,309.68
November	109,900	3,663.33
Total	331,500	

Tanked (Estimated.)

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
March	*115,245	3,717.59
April	240,000	8,000.00
May	279,000	9,000.00
June	270,000	9,000.00
July	351,000	11,322.58
August	327,000	10,548.39
September	442,000	14,733.33
October	393,400	12,690.32
November	310,100	10,336.67
Total	2,727,745	

Stocks (Estimated).

December 1 (est.) 2,727,745

*The Texas Company did not begin running oil in the Glenn field until March, and made its first deliveries in July, by tank car.

RECAPITULATION—MID-CONTINENT REGION.

All Pipe Line Runs.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	2,358,102.90	76,067.84
February	2,364,502.70	84,446.52
March	3,110,316.12	100,332.72
April	3,614,283.89	120,476.13
May	3,736,776.68	120,541.18
June	3,801,285.46	126,709.52
July	3,921,284.85	126,493.06
August	4,143,547.64	133,662.83
September	4,214,627.93	140,487.59
October	4,788,804.13	154,477.55
November	4,431,769.51	147,725.65
Total	40,485,301.81	121,113.48

Deliveries.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	1,663,356.76	53,656.67
February	1,800,319.91	64,296.85
March	2,004,671.57	64,666.82
April	2,214,789.16	73,826.62
May	2,413,648.78	77,859.64
June	2,262,624.65	75,420.82
July	2,448,771.93	78,992.64
August	2,426,436.97	78,272.15
September	2,299,732.11	76,657.73
October	2,671,531.40	86,178.43
November	1,942,309.80	80,406.99
Total	24,148,193.04	72,299.98

Tanked.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Avg.
January	694,746.14	22,411.17
February	564,182.79	20,149.32
March	1,105,644.55	35,665.90
April	1,399,494.73	46,649.84
May	1,323,127.90	42,681.54
June	1,538,660.81	51,283.60
July	1,472,512.92	47,500.42
August	1,717,110.67	55,390.67
September	1,914,895.83	63,829.86
October	2,117,272.73	68,299.12
November	2,019,559.71	67,318.66
Total	15,867,208.77	47,506.61

MID-CONTINENT STOCKS, DECEMBER 1.

Prairie Oil and Gas Co.	31,278,476
Gulf Pipe Line Co. (est)	3,554,122
The Texas Co. (est)	2,727,745
Held by producers (est)	7,000,000
Total	44,560,343

GULF COAST REGION.

PRODUCTION.

(Estimated.)

1907.	Total.	Daily Average.
January	1,308,800	42,219
February	1,306,900	46,675
March	1,461,500	47,145
April	1,455,600	48,520
May	1,351,300	43,590
June	1,338,200	44,606
July	1,393,900	44,964
August	1,487,300	47,977
September	1,508,300	50,276
October	1,425,770	45,993
November	1,566,800	52,226
Total	15,604,370	46,720

CONSUMPTION.

(Estimated.)

1907.	Total.	Average.
January	2,176,272	70,202
February	1,739,137	62,112
March	2,064,547	66,598
April	1,801,416	60,047
May	1,747,335	56,365
June	1,447,047	48,235
July	1,611,699	51,990
August	1,580,701	50,990
September	1,393,876	46,462
October	1,358,665	43,828
November	1,305,647	43,521
Total	18,226,342	54,570

STOCKS AT END OF EACH MONTH.

(Estimated.)

1907.	Barrels.
January	7,649,592
February	7,245,355
March	6,612,308
April	6,266,492
May	5,870,457
June	5,761,610
July	5,543,811
August	5,450,410
September	5,564,834
October	5,631,939
November	5,893,092

ILLINOIS REGION.

OHIO OIL COMPANY.

1907.	Runs	Shipments.	Stocks.
Feb.	918,620.35	1,013.57	2,756,740.11
Mar.	1,494,598.13	791.76	3,221,045.70
Apr.	1,823,024.57	22,637.12	3,661,563.00
May	2,094,194.55	172,572.57	4,435,722.98
June	1,830,633.91	132,417.13	4,986,985.07
July	2,376,281.23	315,476.12	5,728,496.11
Aug.	2,398,895.51	168,641.77	6,547,873.77
Sept.	2,560,592.57	*21,321.18	7,402,431.22
Oct.	2,818,031.99	*6,974.58	8,544,110.93
Nov.	2,464,987.31	*3,746.71	12,128,676.33
Tot	20,779,860.12	845,592.51	

*Regular deliveries. In addition 1,864,680,61 barrels were delivered to other lines during the month.

Note.—No report available for January.

PENNSYLVANIA-LIMA-KENTUCKY

Runs.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Average.
January	2,856,177.83	92,134.77
February	2,655,130.78	94,826.09
March	2,911,685.61	93,925.34
April	2,921,463.61	97,382.12
May	3,020,469.49	97,434.50
June	2,756,085.56	91,869.52
July	2,967,678.36	95,731.56
August	2,815,315.65	90,816.63
September	2,613,958.96	87,131.96
October	2,758,611.01	88,987.45
November	2,504,578.64	83,485.95
Totals	30,781,155.50	92,159.19

Deliveries.

1907.	Barrels.	Daily Average.
January	5,026,876.62	162,157.31
February	4,784,869.17	170,888.18
March	4,980,733.38	160,668.81
April	5,139,445.17	171,314.83
May	5,558,710.23	179,313.23
June	5,071,735.18	169,057.84
July	5,281,645.08	170,375.64
August	5,789,091.82	186,744.89
September	5,654,718.17	188,490.60
October	5,829,843.68	188,059.47
November	5,423,595.95	180,786.53
Totals	58,540,664.45	175,271.39

Stocks.

October 31	12,909,035.30
November 30	12,618,253.95
Decrease	290,781.35

MID-CONTINENT PIPE LINE RUNS

PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS COMPANY.

First week Dec.	Total.	Average.
Runs	788,123	112,589
Deliveries	449,286	64,184
Tanked	338,837	48,405
First week Nov.	**Total.**	**Average.**
Runs	729,540	104,220
Deliveries	449,039	64,148
Tanked	280,501	40,072
Comparisons, one week—		
Dec. increase runs	58,583	8,369
Dec. increase deliveries	247	36
Dec. increase tanked	58,336	8,333

GULF PIPE LINE COMPANY.

First 2 weeks, Dec.	Total.	Average.
Runs	280,000	20,000
Deliveries—		
Rail to Port Arthur	28,000	2,000
Pipe line to gulf	112,000	8,000
Total	140,000	10,000
Tanked	140,000	10,000
First 2 week, Nov.	**Total.**	**Average.**
Runs	378,000	27,000
Deliveries—		
Rail to Port Arthur	25,200	1,800
Pipe line to gulf	140,000	10,000
Total	165,200	11,800
Tanked	212,800	15,200
Comparisons—		
Dec, decrease runs	98,000	7,000
Dec. decrease deliveries	25,200	1,800
Dec. decrease tanked	72,800	5,200

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

First 2 weeks, Dec.	Total.	Average.
Runs	210,000	15,000
Deliveries by tank car	70,000	5,000
Tanked and pumped	140,000	10,000
First 2 week, Nov.	**Total.**	**Average.**
Runs	224,000	16,000
Deliveries by tank car	70,868	5,062
Tanked and pumped	153,132	10,938
Comparisons—		
Dec. decrease runs	14,000	1,000
Dec. decrease deliveries	868	62
Dec. decrease tanked	13,132	938

WATERS-PIERCE CASE BECOMES MORE INVOLVED.

Attorneys for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company on December 17 gave notice to Attorney General Davidson of Texas that on next Monday, December 23, they would apply for a writ of certiorari in the United States supreme court at Washington. If they are successful in getting the case before the federal supreme court it will mean the retention of Federal Receiver Dorchester until the case is disposed of in that tribunal. The company's attorneys have also filed a motion in the federal court of appeals at New Orleans, asking that the mandate issued by that court, recognizing the jurisdiction of the state courts and ordering the discharge of Receiver Dorchester be recalled.

At a hearing before Judge David E. Bryant in the United States Circuit Court at Beaumont on December 16 in the Waters-Pierce receivership case, the judge indicated his willingness to comply with the mandate of the United States Court of Appeals, issued at New Orleans on December 10, ordering the discharge of C. B. Dorchester, the receiver he appointed at Sherman some months ago, and who has since been in charge of the company's affairs in Texas. But as the Texas Supreme Court, on application of the oil company's attorneys, had assumed jurisdiction of the entire case, and as this action prevented the receiver appointed by the state court, R. J. Eckhardt, from taking charge of the property and business of the company, it left the entire matter in suspension. Judge Bryant asked the attorneys for the state and for the company to agree on some plan of action and to notify him of their agreement. They informed him on December 17 after a conference at Austin that they could not agree. Meanwhile, on Judge Bryant's order, Receiver Dorchester will prepare his report and proceed to wind up his trust, preparatory to being formally discharged. The costs of the receivership in the United States Circuit Court were ordered to be paid by the company and Receiver Dorchester was instructed to buy no more oil or supplies to contract no more debts and to pay all taxes, including the gross receipts tax which he has not paid pending a definite order. Attorney General Davidson made a motion in the state supreme court to have Mr. Eckhardt named as receiver, and a hearing on this motion was set for December 18. The supreme court, in assuming jurisdiction in the case, ordered the mandates issued by the state court of appeals and the district court recalled, and this has been done. It is reported from Washington that the Waters-Pierce Company has taken action to get the case before the United States Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari. A brief resume of developments in the case since December 3, when the federal court of appeals ordered the discharge of Receiver Dorchester, follows:

The mandate of the Federal Court of Appeals at New Orleans was issued on December 10 and on the next day the Texas Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the District Court of Travis County in the appointment of R. J. Eckhardt as receiver. Believing that the Court of Civil Appeals was the court of last resort, Assistant Attorney General Lightfoot arrived in Beaumont December 12 with the mandate of the Court of Appeals and a telegram from New Orleans saying the mandate of that court had gone forward. He also had an order from District Judge Wilcox for Receiver Eckhardt to take charge of the property. Judge Bryant refused to act until he had the mandate of the New Orleans court and set Monday, December 16, as the time upon which he would consider the matter. In the meantime the Waters-Pierce Company applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of error in the case in the state courts and on December 14 the Supreme Court held it had jurisdiction in the case and ordered the mandate of the Court of Appeals withdrawn in order that the case might be taken to the Supreme Court. Immediately afterwards Attorney General Davidson filed an application with the Supreme Court of the State for the appointment of Eckhardt as receiver and this application has not yet been acted upon.

MR. PIERCE'S CASE GOES TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

By a decision of Judge Hook, concurred in by the other two members of the United States court of appeals, H. Clay Pierce has appealed to the supreme court of the United States in the matter of the charge of false swearing which is pending against him in Texas. The court has guaranteed an appeal for a writ of certiorari to the United States supreme court, and pending the disposition of this point in the highest tribunal of the country, it has been continued until the May term, which will be convened on the first Monday of that month in St. Paul. The decision of the court was rendered orally.

It is reported that a flow of gas has been encountered in the J. D. Cook test on College Hill, near Texarkana, Texas. The depth is put at 2300 feet.

THE CRUDE PETROLEUM MARKET

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted by the Pipe Lines.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

Sun Company.

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 10.
Spindletop	86	85	82	80	78
Sour Lake	83	80	77	75	73
Batson, 20 and up	81	78	75	73	71
Batson, 17 to 20	77	74	71	69	67
Saratoga, 20 and up	80	77	74	72	70
Humble, heavy	80	77	74	72	70
Dayton	75	72	69	67	65

Gulf Pipe Line Company.

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 22.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 12.	Dec. 18.
Spindletop	88	82	80	79	77
Sour Lake	83	79	79	79	77
Saratoga	81	75	73	75	73
Batson	81	75	73	70	68
Humble	81	78	77	77	75

The Texas Company.

	Aug. 16.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.
Sour Lake	90	87	84	82	79
Saratoga	86	83	80	78	75
Humble	88	85	82	80	77
Jennings	85	82	79	77	74
Shreveport	85	82	79	77	74

Above prices do not include loading, storage or other charges on oil shipped by tank car.

NORTH TEXAS.

Corsicana, light	$1.00
Corsicana, heavy	.70
Henrietta, Texas	.93

KANSAS AND TERRITORIES.

Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

	Feb. 11.	Mch. 9.
32 gravity and over	$0.40	$0.41
32 to 31½ gravity	.37	.38
31½ to 31 gravity	.34	.35
31 to 30½ gravity	.31	.32
30½ to 30 gravity	.28	.29
Heavy or fuel oil	.27	.28

EASTERN STATES.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

	Feb. 11.	—March— 9.	18.
Pennsylvania	$1.63	$1.68	$1.78
Second sand	1.63	1.68	1.78
Tiona oil	1.73	1.78	1.78
Amber oil	1.73	1.78	1.78
Corning	1.12	1.14	1.14
Newcastle	1.37	1.39	1.39
Cabell	1.20	1.22	1.22
Butler, Ohio	1.78	1.78	1.78
North Lima	.92	.94	.94
South Lima	.87	.89	.89
Indiana	.87	.89	.89
Casey, Ill.	.66	.68	.68
Illinois, under 30°	60	.60	.60
Princeton, Ind.	.66	.68	.68
Somerset	.87	.89	*1.00
Ragland	.60	.62	.62

*Reduced Nov. 12, 1907.

CANADA.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

Petrolia	$1.34
Government bounty	.525
Total	$1.865

Note.—Oil Springs is 7c higher.

BRITISH NAVY'S TANKER PETROLEUM LOADS AT PORT ARTHUR.

The British admiralty's tanker Petroleum, having a capacity of about 40,000 barrels, loaded a cargo of liquid fuel this week at the Gulf Refining Company's docks at Port Arthur. This is the first trip the Petroleum has made to Texas. The oil which she carries is intended for the English navy, where the use of liquid fuel by reason of its greater efficiency and superiority over coal, is being rapidly extended. The Texas refineries are furnishing a good part of the supply for the English oil-burning war craft. The British have demonstrated that oil is especially advantageous as fuel for torpedo boats, and the new vessels of this class are being equipped with oil burners.

TEXAS AND LOUISIANA SUMMARY

(December 1 to 15.)

There was a big slump in new production in the Gulf coast region during the first two weeks of December as compared with the corresponding period in November. Twenty-nine wells were completed, 22 being producers with initial production estimated at 3385 barrels, or 154 barrels to the well, as against 44 completions in the first half of November, of which 31 were producers with 12,685 barrels initial production, or 409 barrels to the well. Jennings leads in new production so far this month, being credited with 1350 barrels from two wells, while Spindletop is second with 1130 barrels from five wells. Two dry holes were completed at Jennings. None of the completions at Spindletop was dry. The results in other districts were unimportant, four of the nine Gulf fields failing to report a single completion. A test made in the Heywood Corporation and Guffey No. 1 on the Babb land at Anse la Butte, 500 feet northwest of the flowing well brought in there on November 14, showed only salt water. This is an old hole which was deepened. A packer was put in it, but the results are not known at this time. The well is nearly 2000 feet deep, whereas the Lake No. 7 is only 1864 feet. The Heywood Corporation and Guffey No. 1 on the Hebert land, due north of the Lake No. 7, is down 1650 feet and will be completed probably before the end of the month. Five other wells are drilling at Anse la Butte and three rigs were reported on December 15. On the same day 99 wells were drilling in all the Gulf coast districts, including Anse la Butte, and 21 rigs were up, as compared with 97 wells drilling and 25 rigs on November 30.

Gulf coast production on December 15 was put at 51,625 barrels, of which Southeast Texas was credited with 36,940 barrels, and the Louisiana districts 14,685 barrels. The output of the Gulf region on November 15 was estimated at 52,705 barrels, of which Southeast Texas was credited with 33,805 barrels and Louisiana 18,900 barrels. On November 30 production was put at 54,620 barrels, Southeast Texas furnishing 35,460 barrels and Louisiana 19,160 barrels. All of the Southeast Texas districts showed a decline on December 15 excepting Spindletop and Dayton. The gain in the latter district was inconsiderable, amounting to only 40 barrels, but Spindletop recorded an almost sensational increase, being credited with 7400 barrels as against 5200 barrels on November 15. This field is now making more oil than at any time in the past three years, equalling its daily production in September, 1904. The increase in output is due to the development of a very rich sand about the center of the northern side of the field. Three wells in this locality are pumping around 1000 barrels each, one of them being good for 1200 barrels. The Guffey Company completed its No. 93 in this territory early in the month and it started off at 1000 barrels, but soon showed 40 per cent of water. Al Hamil and Pete Posey have a 1000-barrel well in their No. 2, block 26 of the Gladys City subdivision. Phelps and others deepened their well on the old San Jacinto Oil Company lease in the same part of the field, and it has been making 1200 barrels through 3-inch tubing. Unity No. 1, block 32 of the Gladys, was deepened and started off at 750 barrels, but is now showing a large percentage of water.

THE CRUDE OIL MARKET.

Credit balances are still on the toboggan. The Gulf Pipe Line Company has cut its quotations three times since 19 OIL Cemfwyp hrdlup the first of the month, the first reduction being posted December 2, the second December 12 and the last on December 18. Compared with the last figures posted in November, on the 22d of that month, Spindletop has been reduced 5 cents, Batson 7 cents, Sour Lake 2 cents, Saratoga 3 cents and Humble 3 cents, the present prices being: Spindletop 77, Sour Lake 77, Humble 75, Saratoga 73 and Batson 68 cents. The Sun Company made a cut of 2 cents all along the line on December 10, its quotations now being: Spindletop 78, Sour Lake 73, Batson light 71, Batson heavy 67, Saratoga and Humble 70 and Dayton 65 cents. On December 1 the Navarro Refining Company posted a reduction 2 cents on Corsicana light and Henrietta crude, making the prices on these two grades respectively $1 and 93 cents.

GULF COAST PRODUCTION ON DECEMBER 15.

Southeast Texas. District.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 15
Saratoga	5,670	5,650	5,600
Batson	7,400	6,300	6,250
Humble	9,000	11,000	10,500
Sour Lake	6,230	6,950	6,900
Spindletop	5,200	5,320	7,400
Dayton	305	240	290
Totals	33,805	35,460	36,940

Louisiana. District.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 15
Jennings	14,950	16,430	13,500
Caddo	700	380	370
Welsh	150	150	115
Anse la Butte	3,100	2,200	700
Totals	18,900	19,160	14,685

Gulf Coast Region. District.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 15
Southeast Texas	33,805	35,460	36,940
Louisiana	18,900	19,160	14,685
Totals	52,705	54,620	51,625

GULF COAST WELL SUMMARY FIRST TWO WEEKS OF DECEMBER.

WELLS COMPLETED.

District.	Com.	Pdc.	Dry.	Abd.	Pdn.
Saratoga	0	0	0	0	0
Batson	4	4	0	0	195
Humble	11	7	4	6	475
Spindletop	5	5	0	0	1130
Dayton	0	0	0	0	0
Sour Lake	4	4	0	0	235
Jennings	4	2	2	6	1350
Caddo	1	0	*1	0	0
Anse la Butte	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	22	7	12	3385
First half Nov.	44	31	13	22	12685
Difference	15	9	6	10	9300

*Gasser.

WELLS DRILLING AND RIGS.

District.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 15.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 15.
Saratoga	3	3	0	0	3
Batson	13	7	5	5	12
Humble	33	35	6	3	38
Spindletop	13	19	2	1	20
Dayton	3	3	2	2	5
Sour Lake	6	7	0	0	7
Jennings	10	6	3	3	9
Caddo	12	11	2	4	15
Welsh	1	1	0	0	1
Anse la Butte	3	7	5	3	10
Totals	97	99	25	21	120
Total November 30					122

LAYNE PATENT OIL AND WATER

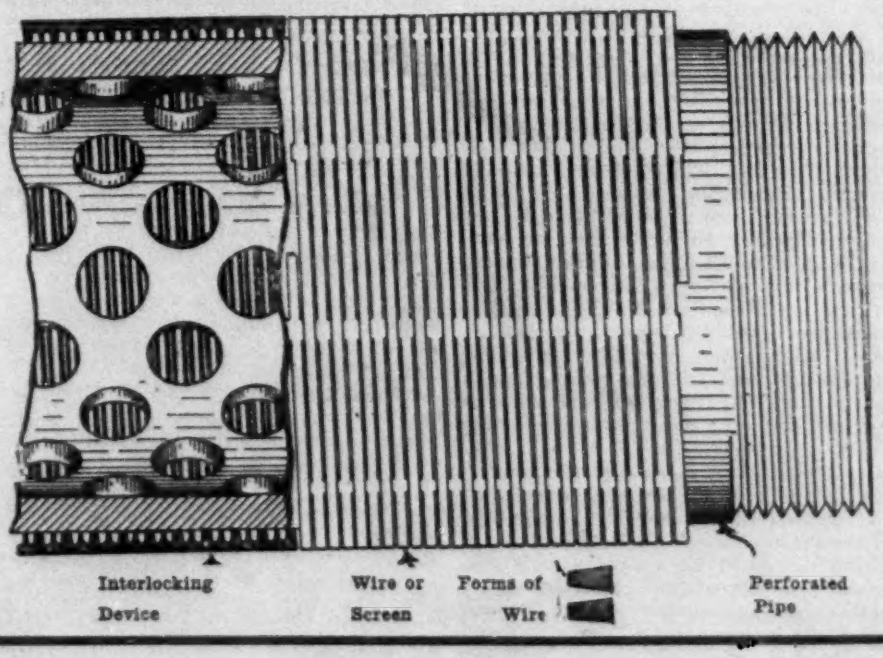
WELL STRAINERS

The Largest Oil Gushers, Artesian and Irrigation Water Wells Have Layne Screens in Them.

The Layne Patent Screen is so designed that we are enabled to get much more oil or water from the sand or shale than is possible to obtain with the old style round wire, gauze or any other style of screen, as our screen is self-cleaning, and can not become choked with the fine sand and mud usually encountered in the oil or water-bearing strata.

Layne & Bowler

HOUSTON, TEXAS



HUMBLE.

COMPLETED.

O'Neil 1, Butler; dry.
Ninety-nine 26, Fant & Freund; 75 bbls.
Farish 4, Hirsch; 300 bbls.
Farish 5, Hirsch; dry.
Reese & others 1, Horn; 10 bbls.
Herman 26, Herman; 50 bbls.
Sun 35, Bailey; 10 bbls.
Lynch & others 1, Landslide; 15 bbls.
Osborne & Rucker 1, Conway; 15 bbls.
Producers 60, Conway; dry.
Moonshine-Producers 15, Harrall 10 acres; dry.
Completed 11, producing 7, dry 4; new production 475 bbls.

DRILLING.

Ninety-nine 27, Fant & Freund.
Guffey 1, Fant & Freund.
Richardson & Moore 2, Fant & Freund.
Tom Ward 7, Hirsch.
Farish 6, Hirsch.
Farish 7, Hirsch.
Kik Hamil 7, Barrett; shut down.
Decker & Paddock 4, Moore.
Herman 1, Herman; shut down.
Herman 2, Herman; shut down.
Rockybilt 5, Moore.
Burt-McGaffey 6, Stevens.
Sun 33, Westheimer.
Sun 21, Moore; shut down.
Herman 27, Herman.
Herman 28, Herman.
Herman 29, Herman.
Producers 63, Fant & Freund; shut down.
Producers 65, Fant & Freund; shut down.
Producers 66, Fant & Freund; shut down.
Producers 68, Fant & Freund.
Producers 72, Brockman (Formerly reported as No. 69).
Fondren 2, Fant & Freund.
Burt-McGaffey 1, Fields; shut down.
McKallip & Fondren 3, Rogers.
Decker & Paddock 1, Adams; shut down.
Herman 24, Herman.
Jno. O'Neil 33, Eckols.
Neils Esperson 9, Herman.
Harper 16, Wren; shut down.
Rucker 1, Denman.
West 3, Isaacs.
Webb 3, Cherry.
Blaffer & Farish 13, Mason.
Guffey & Simms 1, Carden.
Drilling 35.

RIGS.

Osborne & others 1, Conway.
Sun 36, Fant & Freund.
Ninety-nine 28, Fant & Freund.
Rigs 3.

ABANDONED.

Moonshine-Producers 10, Long; dry.
Moonshine-Producers 15, Harrall; dry.
Producers 54, Conway; dry.
Beatty 21, Isaacs.
Beatty 22, Isaacs.
O'Neil 1, Butler.
Abandoned 6.

DRILLING DEEPER.

Tomlinson & Wray 1, Landslide.
Oyama 4, Cherry.
Woods & Meadows 8, Barrett.
Drilling deeper 3.

SPINDLETOP.

COMPLETED.

F. D .Smith & Co. 16, Heywood lease, 20 bbls.
Big Five 4, Bass & Tucker lease, 75 bbls.
Guffey 93, Gladys farm, 1000 bbls.
Guffey 94, Gladys farm, 15 bbls.
Unity 26, Unity Oil Co. fee, block 23, Spindletop Heights, 20 bbls.
Completed 5, producing 5; new production 1130 bbls.

DRILLING.

T. H. Bass and others, sublease from Big Five Oil Co., rigging.
Stella Oil Co. (Caston & Halliday) block 37, Hogg Swayne, shut down, awaiting cable tools.
Moore & Callaghan, McFaddin, Erecting standard rig.
Wilson & Silverman, McFaddin, shut down.
Al Hamil & Pete Posey 2, block 26, Gladys, Rigging.
Unity 2, block 32, Gladys, rigging.
Nelson & Benckenstein, old Cissel lease.
D. E. Hirschfield, McFaddin, Fishing.
Wagner, Teagle, Wilson and others, block 36, Hogg Swayne, 6-in stuck, going over it with 8-in.
Bowles 4, McFaddin.
Bowles Brothers, block 20.
Guffey 95, Gladys, seting casing.
Stella 3, (Caston & Halliday) block 37, Hogg Syayne (Reported as No. 2 in Dec. 5 issue.
Cassie Oil Co. block 20, Gladys.
Bowles 3, McFaddin.
Unity 3, block 32, Gladys.
Guffey 96, block 26, Gladys.
Williams & Heilbron, block 20 Gladys.
Al Hamil & Pete Posey 3, block 27, Gladys.
Drilling 19.

RIGS.

Al Hamil & Pete Posey 4, block 27, Gladys.

LOCATIONS.

Big Five 5, Bass & Tucker lease.
Unity 27, Unity Oil Co. fee, block 23, Spindletop Heights. Derrick.

NOTES.

Al Hamil & Pete Posey I, on block 26 of the Gladys was drilled about 20 ft. deeper and the production increased to about 600 bbls. with 2 1-2 inch tubing and to about 900 bbls. with 3 inch.

The Sunshine Oil Co. (Myers, Carroll et al) well is now producing in the neightborhood of 600 bbls.

The well of Phelps and others on the San Jacinto lease has been deepened about 20 ft. and with 2 inch tubing made about 350 bbls. a day and with 3 inch increased to about 1200 bbls.

Unity I, on block 32 of the Gladys was deepened about 4 ft. and made an initial production of about 750 bbls., but is showing much salt water.

F. D. Smith & Co. 15 on the Heywood lease is being worked on to shut off water.

Bowles I, on the McFaddin, was overhauled and the strainer cleaned. Is now producing about 200 bbls.

Guffey 84, on the Gladys, is being deepened.

Bowles 2, on the McFaddin, was reported in error issue December 5, as No. 3 among the completions.

The proposed location chosen some time ago by Bowles Bros. for a 12 inch well on block 20 of the Gladys is being put down as a 6 inch, but it is the intention to drill a 12 inch a short distance from the 6 inch on the same lease.

Guffey 93, on the Gladys, started off at about 1000 bbls. but has declined to about 600 barrels a day.

Big Five No. 4, which came in a water well, has been worked over and is now doing about 200 barrels of oil.

BATSON.

COMPLETED.

Guffey 13, Marshall; 15 bbls.
Guffey 11, Marshall; 25 bbls.
Guffey 48, Choate; 5 bbls.
Allison 6, Colorado Syn.; 150 bbls.
Completed 4, producing 4; new production 195 bbls.

DRILLING.

Guffey 74, Wing.
Guffey 72, Wing.
Guffey 76, Wing.
Paraffine 1, Hooks.
Allen 7.
Higgins 18, Higgins.
Sun 21, Paraffine.
Drilling 7.

RIGS.

Guffey 2, Colorado.
Allison 1, Anderson 2 acres.
Allison 5, Colorado.
Ada Belle 13, Honeymoon.
Reliance Oil Co., Heywood.
Rigs 5.

DERRICKS.

Guffey 8, Marshall.
Meehan Bros., Mary Ellen acre.
Derricks 2.

LOCATIONS.

Guffey 9, Marshall.
Guffey 10, Marshall.
Guffey 12, Marshall.
Locations 3.

DRILLING DEEPER.

Paraffine 2, Paraffine 40 acres; deep test.

NOTES.

Guffey 9, on the Marshall, reported in error issue of Dec. 5 as drilling.

Guffey 10, on the Marshall, reported in error issue of Dec. 5 as a rig.

Paraffine 2, on the Paraffine 40 acres, reported as drilling issue of Dec. 5, is an old well being drilled deeper as a deep test.

SOUR LAKE.

COMPLETED.

Texas 104, Texas; 100 bbls.
Texas 109, Texas; 50 bbls.
Hardin County 7, Oliver; 75 bbls.
Robinson & Smith 1, Wirt Davis; 10 bbls.
Completed 4, producing 4; new production 235 bbls.

DRILLING.

Texas 110, Texas.
Texas 111, Texas.
Edna 1, Jackson; shut down.
Turnbow 1, Sour Lake Townsite; shut down.
Gilbert 35, Gilbert; setting strainer.
Young & Anderson 5, Swayne.
Hardin County 8, Oliver.
Drilling 7.

RIGS.

None.

SARATOGA.

COMPLETED.

None.

DRILLING.

Producers 8, Petty.
Peerless 2, McShane.
Rio Bravo 245, Rio Bravo.
Drilling 3.

RIGS.

None.

DAYTON.

COMPLETED.

None.

DRILLING.

Wilson & Bullaird 2, Bradford; shut down.
Trammel 3, Neizart; shut down.
Dayton 1, Section 125; shut down.
Drilling 3.

RIGS.

Andrews & Fox 3, Sec. 125.
Sun 18, West Liberty 10 acres.
Rigs 2.

HENRIETTA.

The Clayco Oil and Pipe Line Company's No. 3 on the Lochridge tract at Henrietta has been completed in the 760-foot sand and is reported good for 40 barrels of 41 gravity oil.

JENNINGS.

COMPLETED.

Producers 25, Latreille 40 acres; 150 bbls.
Producers 27, Latreille 40 acres; 1200 bbls.
Arlington 1, Latreille 40 acres; salt water.
Haifleigh 3, Latreille 40 acres; salt water.
Completed 4, producing 2, dry 2; new production 1350 bbls.

DRILLING.

Producers 26 and 28, Latreille 40 acres.
C. O. & M. 34, Fee Simple.
Noble 1, Eunice-Crowley lease.
Laguerre 1, Latreille 40 acres.
J. H. O. S. 46, Fee Simple.
Drilling 6.

DRILLING DEEPER.

Producers 13, Latreille 40 acres.

RIGS

Producers 29, 30 and 31, Latreille 40 acres.

ABANDONED.

Duson, Lyons and others 1 and 2, Superior lease.
J. H. O. S. 18 and 23, Arnaudet lease.
Bell & Co. 1, Clement.
Tierce 5, Arnaudet.
Abandoned 6.

NOTES.

C. D. Hill & Co., who have been operating Bell & Co. 1 on the Clement, now abandoned, will move over about 20 feet and drill C. D. Hill & Co. 4.

Tierce 5 on the Arnaudet is owned by the Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate.

ANSE LA BUTTE.

DRILLING.

H. B. O. C. & Guffey 1, Babb; tested at 1980 with 180 feet of screen; showed only salt water; now setting packer.

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JOHN M. ARTERS. General Sales Agent, 600 Times Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa,

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H. B. O. C. & Guffey 1, Hebert; 1650 ft.
H. B. O. C. & Guffey 1, La. Pet. 40 arpents; 8-inch set at 600 feet.
H. B. O. C. 1, Numas Patin; 950 feet.
H. B. O. C. 12, Pourceaux; showing oil at 900 feet.
Lake Oil Company 8, R. Martin; 500 feet.
J. W. Stokoe and others, southeast of swamp; 1800 feet.
Drilling 7.

RIGS.

Heywood O. Co. and Sharp 1, F. R. Martin 7 arpents of Patin.
Anse la Butte O. & M. Co. 4, Begnaud.
Bass & Lovegrove 1, Guedry 7 arpents.
Rigs 3.

DERRICKS.

H. B. O. C. & Guffey 2, Hebert 30 arpents.
E. F. Simms 1, Guilbeaux; to deepen old test.
Moresi Brothers 1, south of swamp; to deepen old test.

CADDO.

COMPLETED.

Richardson & Hughes 1, Pitts; gasser.
Completd 1.

DRILLING.

Caddo Gas & Oil 7, Smith.
Richardson & Hughes 2, Pitts.
Townsite 1, Richardson.
Producers 2, Heilperin & Liebman.
Richardson 1, Mayfield.
Daniel & Alday 1, Wadkins.
Big Four 2, Guy.
Producers 6, Caddo Oil & Mining.
Caddo Gas & Oil 4, Offenhauser.
Producers 1, Heilperin & Liebman.
Producers 1, Murray.
Drilling 11.

RIGS.

Caddo Gas & Oil 5, Smith.
Caddo Gas & Oil 6, Smith.
Benedum & Trees, Section 30.
Texla 3, Heilperin & Liebman.
Rigs 4.

WELSH.

C. E. Smith has been testing at different depths in the old Terry well on a five-acre lease of the Welsh Oil and Development property. He has had showings from 960 feet down to the present depth, nearly 2000 feet. He tested at 1750 and again at 1800 feet, but without developing oil in paying quantities. The hole is 6-inch to 960 and 4-inch below that depth. Five wells are now producing in the field as follows: Welsh Oil Company, 1 well, about 30 barrels; Central City Oil Company, 2 wells, about 25 barrels; Hill Top Oil Company, 1 well, about 25 barrels; Rio Bravo Oil Company, 1 well, about 35 barrels; total output 115 barrels. It is estimated that the Welsh Company has 1500 barrels of oil in storage, the Hill Top Company 2500 barrels and the Central City Company 1000 barrels. The Rio Bravo Company has its steel tanks on the Southern Pacific between the field and Welsh full of oil, and is operating a small refinery in which it makes the oil fit for use as a lubricant.

PIEDRAS PINTAS.

The Lawson No. 3 or Lucy Lawson No. 1 on the L. G. Lawson two-acre tract at Piedras Pintas came in on December 5, flowing through a 2-inch pipe. Between 5 o'clock in the afternoon and midnight of December 6 it made 250 barrels, but after three days it went dry. There was no water with the oil. The producing sand was found at 419 feet. A sand is now being tested at 406 feet, but the results are not known at this time. The Border No. 3 is being drilled deeper. Jim Hamill has resumed work on the Border No. 1, and George Karach is down about 825 feet on the Jordan McCampbell well. Smith & Wren have contracted to sink the Ada Oil Company's well in the center of the field to 800 feet, and had a good showing at 600 feet. The Lawson & Cleary No. 1 is pumping about 50 barrels. Water is causing trouble in the Lawson & Cleary No. 2. A later report from the field states that the Lucy Lawson No. 1 is again producing on the pump and is making an excellent showing.

SAN ANTONIO-MISSION FIELD.

On December 15 there were two wells pumping in the Mission field, south of San Antonio—the Walsh Oil Company's No. 1 on the Walsh place, across the Leon river from the Mission Nos. 2 and 3, and the Mission No. 3. The Walsh well is making about 100 barrels of fluid, of which probably 40 per cent was water, and the Mission No. 3 was doing approximately the same. The oil is heavy and black, and appears to be about 15 gravity, Baume. Machinery is being set up for the Mission No. 4 on the Columbia Live Stock land, near the other Mission wells. The Superior No. 2 on the Frank Walsh place is showing some heavy oil. The casing in Josey & Hamill's No. 1 parted. Of the seven rigs in the field on December 15, two were running.

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HOSKINS MOUND.

It is reported from Hoskins Mound that a good gas well has been completed at a depth of 600 feet. The hole has been cemented and the water effectually shut off. The gas supply is sufficient to furnish fuel for drilling. Several new tests are contemplated at Hoskins.

MATAGORDA.

Four wells are being pumped by windmills at Matagorda, their combined output amounting to about 15 barrels a day. The oil is sold to local consumers. Coward & Deming will start another well in January. No new work is now in progress in this field.

WILDCAT NOTES.

The test between Nederland and Port Neches, south of Spindletop, was 1630 feet deep on the 15th.

P. S. Griffith's test on the H. S. Weeary land near Standifer, 16 miles north of Houston on the I. & G. N. railroad, is down 1450 feet, with a showing of gas.

At Big Hill, in Liberty county, the Sun Company is down 700 feet in its test on the Jessie Devore league. A showing of gas is reported.

The test drilled by P. S. Griffith at Danbury, in Brazoria county, nine miles from Hoskins Mound, was dry at 2175 feet. The well was sunk on the 22,000-acre tract of the South Texas Development Company.

Newspaper dispatches quote a traveling man at Dallas as saying that a well had been brought in at Bells, Grayson County, Tex., fourteen miles east of Sherman and about the same distance southeast of Denison. The report lacks confirmation. Several rigs are at work in Grayson County and Fannin County, adjoining Grayson on the east. Many thousands of acres of leases have been taken in this part of the state, just south of Red river, since the development began in the Creek nation, directly north of Grayson and Fannin counties.

In sinking a water well on C. H. Rock's land in La Salle County, Tex., eight miles down the Nueces river from the town of Cotulla, heavy oil was found at sixty feet, after the drill had passed through sands carrying sulphur water and salt water. There is talk of drilling a test on the Rock place.

While drilling for water on the property of the Mobile Electric Lighting Company at Royal and St. Louis streets in the city of Mobile, a substance carrying the odor of petroleum was struck at 700 feet. This incident has caused the Mobile newspaper correspondents to start an oil and gas boom for Mobile—principally gas.

INCORPORATED.

Texas.

Lane & Bowler Company of Houston; capital stock $300,000; purpose, selling machinery for drilling oil wells, etc. Incorporators, M. E. Layne, W. B. Chew, Edwin B. Parker, E. A. Peden, W. H. Kirkland, P. D. Bowler and M. D. Fields.

Ashbel Smith Land Company; capital stock $7000; incorporators, R. A. Welch, president; B. W. Armstrong, vice president; Jno. H. McClung, secretary and treasurer; E. A. Peden and J. A. Reed. The company proposes to take control of and develop 1541 acres of land recently acquired, which is now the Gailliard place at Goose Creek, Texas.

Louisiana.

Webster Gas and Oil Company, Limited, of Minden; incorporated with $100,000 capital stock, to drill for oil and gas on 8000 acres of land which it has leased. Contract for drilling has been awarded. S. S. Hunter, Shreveport, La., president; J. H. Criner, vice president; R. W. Taylor, secretary, both of Cotton Valley, La.; R. W. Miller, treasurer, and H. A. Davis, manager, both of Minden.

The Carencro Oil Company, capital stock $100,000. Ten thousand shares of stock have been placed. Drilling is expected to begin before January 1. The company owns 700 acres two and a half miles north of Anse la Butte. T. J. Toler is president; E. F. Broussard, first vice president; F. C. Labit, second vice president; Dr. Z. J. Francez, secretary; Dr. E. M. Ellis, treasurer.

Oklahoma.

Clark Oil Company of Guthrie; capital stock $600,000; incorporators, Jas. E. Manter, Clarence E. Eaton and Charles D. Fullerton, all of Portland, Me., with James Hepburne of Guthrie, state agent.

Central Oklahoma Oil and Gas Company of Oklahoma City; capital stock $100,000; incorporators, E. A. Matthews, V. L. Bath, E. J. Streeter and others.

The Referee Oil Company of Tulsa; capital stock $100,000; directors, W. R. Perry of Tulsa, and J. R. Pratt and H. B. Martin of Muskogee.

Tennessee.

Nashville Oil Company of Nashville, incorporated with $4000 capital stock by W. F. Greene, W. V. Davidson, J. N. Hicks and others.

E. A. BRYAN COMPANY

1018 First National Bank Building

TANKS CHICAGO STEEL UNDER FRAMES

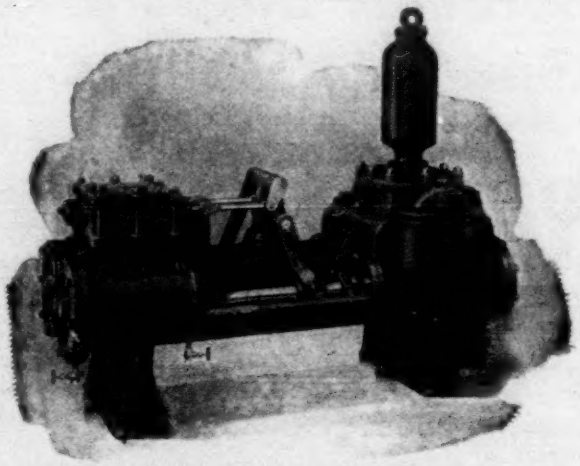
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

STEEL UNDER FRAME TANK CARS

PREPARED FOR DELIVERIES ON SHORT NOTICE

The Gardner Slush Pump

IS THE PUMP PREFERRED BY THE EXPERIENCED DRILLERS WHO WANT RESULTS.



It has heavy cast iron liners, easily removable; suction valves are in separate chambers, easily accessible; removal of the fluid end cap exposes all discharge valves; air chamber removable; fluid end pistons have expansion rings; levers are fitted with roller bearings; the renewal of the rollers saves the constant supplying of the levers and cross heads; no valve bolts in this pump to break; companion flanges with all flanged openings, and a full set of wrenches with each Pump; all parts absolutely interchangeable.

A Full Stock with an Assortment of Spare Parts in our Store Rooms

F. W. HEITMANN CO.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Write and mention OIL INVESTORS' JOURNAL.

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD'S DEFENSE OF THE STANDARD.

In the Christmas number of the Saturday Evening Post, John D. Archbold, vice president of the Standard Oil Company, writes as follows in reply to the criticisms aimed at the Standard:

Volumes have been issued in disparagement of the Standard Oil Company or organization—its origin, its methods and its administrators. It has also been the object of honest criticism by many who have apparently lacked the opportunity of ascertaining the facts. I say with the utmost frankness that I now believe the policy of silence which the company maintained for so many years, amid the misrepresentation which assailed it, was a mistaken policy, which, if earlier abandoned, would have saved the company from the injurious effects of much of that misrepresentation. It is the object of this article to submit some facts and figures bearing upon the history and activities of the company for the consideration of the fair-minded.

It has been repeatedly asserted that the commercial success of the company has not been due to enterprise and economic achievement, but almost entirely to the acceptance of railway rebates and the persistent practice of unfair industrial methods. This charge has found its way into the press of the United States and of all foreign countries, and is destined, if not designed, to injure the prestige and good name of the company in many quarters of the world where the reliable quality and cheapness of its products are recognized, and where good faith in its commercial dealings has never been challenged.

MANY SOURCES OF INCOME.

It is not the purpose of the present article to discuss any of the issues now pending in the courts, but merely to call attention to the varied sources of the company's profits derived from a world-wide organization and equipment—the outcome of many years of incessant and judicious work allied to far-reaching investments and a comprehensive commercial policy. In addition to the income from the very large business of manufacturing and distributing the principal product of petroleum—refined oil—with which the public is familiar, the company has many other sources of earnings, an enumeration of which will do much to correct prevailing misconception:

Production of crude oil, natural gas production and distribution, pipe line gathering and storage, trunk pipe line transportation.

Manufacture of all kinds of lubricating oils, paraffine wax and candles, gasoline, naphthas and other motor fuel, oils and naphtha for making illuminating gas, fuel oil.

Manufacture of sulphuric acid and the other chemicals employed in petroleum refining; factories for making barrels, both wood and iron; factories for making cans and cases.

Works building pumps, oil and gas engines and other machinery.

Selling of lamps, of oil and gas stoves, of wicks.

Tank steamers, sailing ships and tank barges at home and abroad, tank cars and tank wagons in Europe and the Orient, as well as the United States; storage plants and warehouses at home and abroad.

Wholesale and retail distributing plants in all parts of the world.

The company owns and controls about one-sixth of the United States production and thus derives all producing profit from that quantity. The pipe lines consist of gathering and trunk lines, the entire mileage approximating 75,000 miles. Nearly every great oil producing territory of the United States has owed its rapid development and the producers have owed their assured and profitable market to the prompt energy and enterprise of the company in providing pipe lines and storage facilities.

As illustrative of the complete revolution of the company's method of transporting its products to Europe, and the growth of its European commerce partly traceable thereto, the following facts are submitted: In 1885 200,500,000 gallons of illuminating oil were shipped by chartered vessels to Europe—put up in barrels (and subject to a loss by leakage from 2 to 3 per cent)—as against only 1,750,000 gallons shipped by tank steamers. In 1906 the barrel shipments by vessel had dwindled to about 1,750,000 gallons, while 486,500,000 gallons were shipped by the company's fleet of tank steamers (and subject to a loss by leakage of only about one-quarter of 1 per cent).

There is and always has been competition and the opportunity of competition in each of these branches of business, and they have at all times been open to the capital of the world. The company should not be censured because its enterprise has carried it everywhere.

CAPITALIZATION AND EARNINGS.

Had the Standard Oil organization twenty-five years ago anticipated its prosperity and capitalized its future after the manner of many industrial and railroad enterprises of the current era, it would have escaped much hostile cavil and criticism. Had the capital been fixed at five hundred millions ($500,000,000) in 1882, and had 1 or 2 per cent dividends per annum been earned and declared in the early years, and had these dividends been gradually increased as assets and commerce expanded to, say, 8 per cent in 1907 (the equivalent of 40 per cent on the present par value of the shares), little comment would have been aroused. It is the percentage of dividend on the present capitalization that appears excessive, and not the percentage of dividend on the actual assets and multiplied volume of business resulting from a quarter of a century of industry and enterprise.

The profits from the sources enumerated have exceeded the dividends paid for many years past, and the surplus thus resulting has been largely utilized in extending and improving the industrial equipment of the company at home and abroad, and thus economizing in every direction its business administration; in purchasing producing territory, increasing pipe line and manufacturing facilities, materially enlarging its fleet and multiplying its inland distribtuing stations the world over.

Free trade between the states was inherent with the creation of the republic. Today not only does the crossing a state frontier create interstate commerce with its endless, if needful, regulations, but each state may have a corporation law differing widely from that of its sister states. The embarrassments thus created are well known to all endeavoring to transact business concurrently all over the country. The company is persistently accused of seeking to evade the laws when it is actually studying how to conform to them, amid a medley of conflicting interpretations.

Personally, speaking merely for myself alone, I have been for years an advocate of a comprehensive national act defining and regulating the corporations of the country upon any equitable lines not muzzling the inherent freedom of ambitious commerce. I advocated such a law as early as 1899 in my testimony before the Industrial Commission.

DENIES CHARGES OF OPPRESSION.

The charge of an uncharitable attitude toward business rivals is no novelty in commercial history—it has been as persistently urged against the small competitive retailer as against the largest wholesaler. Very much is written about the Standard's treatment of its competitors, but very little about the Standard's treatment by its competitors. It is usually alleged that whenever the Standard, for whatever reason, advances its prices, it is oppressing the consumer, and when if, on the other hand, it lowers its prices, it is then oppressing its competitors.

Very rarely has a bankruptcy been reported among the competitors of the Standard. They are apparently maintaining a prosperous independence and employing not less than $100,000,000 of capital. Either, heretofore, the Standard's policy toward its competitors can not have been vindictive, or the competitors have flourished in spite of the Standard's alleged vindictiveness.

The company has been persistently criticised for its so:called espionage upon the operations of its competitors. It is very doubtful if it knows more of the affairs of its competitors than its competitors know of its affairs, but it certainly has been, and will continue to be, the policy of the company to learn all it legitimately can of its competitors' progress in the home markets, and it has been, and will continue to be, the company's aim abroad to learn all that it legitimately can of the progress of its Russian, Roumanian, Galician, Dutch Indies and other foreign competitors. These industries, moreover, are equally well informed of the marketing progress and policy of the company.

The company contends that its fighting has been fair fighting, and that it has invariably kept its agreements and manifested good faith to friend and foe; that, while admitting that it is a business organization and not a benevolent institution, its policy towards its rivals would compare most favorably—alike from the standpoint of equity and liberality—with the usages of the business world or the records of human history.

It has certainly never been the policy or practice of the Standard to market its products abroad at a loss and attempt to recoup this loss by raising its price to the home buyer. To establish and maintain exact parity of prices between the endless consuming markets of the world, or even in widely separated points in the same country, would be a manifest impossibility, but the Standard is able to assert that, notwithstanding its continuous competition with foreign industries enjoying the great advantage of geographical position and much cheaper labor, it has marketed its products abroad at a fair profit, which has frequently aided the company in maintaining low prices in the United States.

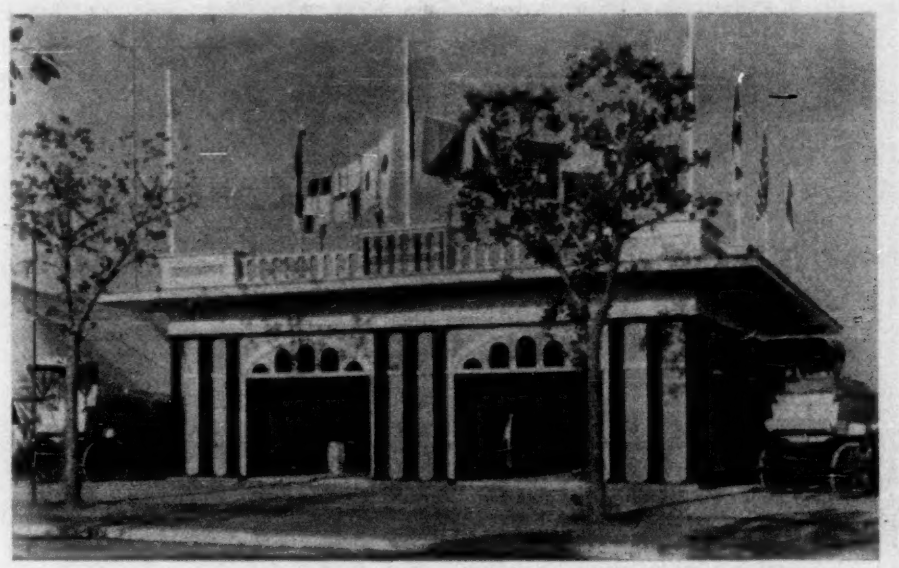
In the company's creation and growth it would be idle to deprecate the ambition to secure the financial rewards incidental to successful and legitimate commerce. It has, nevertheless, been a source of pride and satisfaction that the company has brought this great American product within the reach of the scantiest purse, that it has forced it into nearly every niche and corner of the civilized and uncivilized world, promoting among the poorest classes of many countries a host of evening occupations—industrial, educational and recreative—not feasible prior to its introduction. While so doing it has also sustained the supremacy of this national product against some of the most prominent financial and industrial magnates of the world, employing in the aggregate not less than $500,000,000 in competitive petroleum enterprises, and, moreover, frequently encouraged and sometimes directly supported by their respective governments.

NOT BENEFITED BY TARIFF.

The company is not benefited by any protective tariff in the United States. It has aimed to secure the contentment of its employes by liberal and considerate treatment allied with a pension system, assuring a competency for waning years. About 65,000 employes are or may become eligible for this pension, and no less than half a million men, women and children are directly or indirectly interested in the preservation of the company. It may further be declared that the rights and equities of not even the smallest of its thousands of shareholders have ever been disregarded or sacrificed, and that in the acquirements of its properties and materials there has been no intermediate favored syndicate.

I contend that this industrial structure has earned the encouragement rather than the frown of legislation, and that it never could have been developed and sustained to date if its many eventful years of contact with the consuming and commercial communities of the world had not been characterized by the highest standard of commercial honor—if good faith at home and abroad had not been its corner stone, and if it had not conducted its world-wide commerce in conformity to the many laws of many lands. To disintegrate its many arteries of trade, reared and developed at home and abroad, with such indefatigable enterprise and industry, would be a national calamity.

THE TEXAS COMPANY'S PAVILION AT THE DALLAS FAIR.



In this building the company displayed a full line of its manufactured products and photographs showing all departments of the Texas and Oklahoma oil industry.

THE HEYWOOD OIL COMPANY'S TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

On December 15 the Heywood Oil Company paid its twenty-fifth dividend, the amount being 3 per cent, or $3 a share, making a total of 86 per cent paid by the company to date, or $688,000. Accompanying the checks, President W. C .Tyrrell sent the following letter, describing the company's operations:

To The Stockholders of the Heywood Oil Company:

Enclosed we beg to hand you check for $3.00 per share for each share of stock standing in your name on the books of the company. We trust the same will reach you safely and promptly.

Since our last dividend there has been little development of importance in the oil industry of the Gulf Coast country, except the bringing in of a good well at Anse la Butte, La., which now gives promise of being a good field. We have already started operations in this new field and hope to give you good news from same in our next letter.

Since June 1st we have completed 19 wells in the Oklahoma field. These wells are producing about 150 barrels each of high grade refining oil. We have erected four steel storage tanks and have the fifth one nearly completed. On account of the over supply of oil, it is hard to get any satisfactory market for this Oklahoma oil and it becomes necessary for us to build these steel storage tanks to take care of our output and protect our interests in the Oklahoma field. We have secured several additional leases in the Oklahoma field and we will undoubtedly test some of them during the coming year.

Wishing you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, we remain, Yours truly,

HEYWOOD OIL COMPANY,
By W. C. Tyrrell, President.

SECURITY OIL COMPANY LOADS TWO VESSELS SIX MILES OFF THE TEXAS COAST.

On December 17 the Standard Oil Company's tank steamer A. F. Lucas and Barge 95 cleared from a point six miles off Sabine, Texas, destined for England, carrying cargoes of oil loaded by the Security Oil Company. To avoid putting the vessels in danger of detention under the injunction issued by the Texas courts in connection with the suit filed in November against the Standard and other companies alleged to be in its control, it was necessary to anchor outside the three-mile limit. At a point about six miles off shore the steamer and barge remained from December 11 to 17, while the oil that was to form their cargoes was lightered from Sabine. The Lucas loaded approximately 40,700 barrels of refined oil and the barge 49,000 barrels of gas oil. On December 12, the day after the vessels cast anchor, a severe storm swept the coast, but they went through it safely and the following day loading was resumed. The Lucas and Barge 95 had just returned from England, where they discharged cargoes of oil taken on at the Security docks at Sabine on September 30.

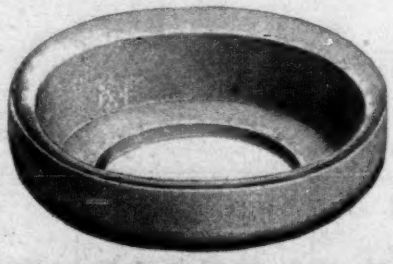
UNION IRON WORKS OPENS A BRANCH AT ANSE LA BUTTE.

The Union Iron Works of Houston opened a branch store for the sale of oil well supplies at Anse la Butte, La., on December 9. Preston J. Lea, well-known as an operator and contractor in the Texas fields, is now interested in the Union Company and is in charge of its oil well supply department.

NEVER CUT CUPS

S. S. BRYAN, Titusville, Penn.

Just the Cup for Floating Sand. 60c Set (4), Charges Paid to Any Point in U. S. $15.00 Per Hundred



Made of Leather Especially Tanned, rendering Them Impervious to Water.

THEIR SUCCESS IS PROVEN

For many months I have not advertised Never Cut Cups, simply because I was not able to keep up with the orders which I received by mail, but having increased my facilities I am again in the market and am making the cup better than ever. Those who have used the cup are enthusiastic in their praises, and I am convinced that they fill a long felt want.

One producer says: They outwear three sets of the ordinary cup. Please send me 100 more.

Another says: We had to pull a well every 30 days. Yours have been on seventy days.

I can show many letters just like this.

PRICES

1 3-4 in.	$15.00 Per Hundred	2 1-4 in.	$22.50 Per Hundred
2 1-2 "	15.00 " "	2 3-4 "	30.00 " "

Charges prepaid to any point in the United States.

If your supply dealer has not got these send to me direct. None are genuine without the white Never Cut tag printed in red ink. Send for circular.

Write and mention OIL INVESTORS' JOURNAL.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM PORT ARTHUR

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	GULF CRD.	R'F'D BBLS.
Dec.								
2	Ss.	Northman	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Tampa, Fla.	Crude	372	
2	Barge	Clarke No. 1	"	"	Long Reach	Refined		3,344
3	Bark	Njaal	Gulf Ref'g Co.	For Orders	Calais, France	"		3,107
3	Barge	Allegheny	"	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gretna, La.	"		4,474
3	Ss.	Northman	"	For Orders	Tampa, Fla.	Crude	21,453	
5	"	Terek	"	"	London, Eng.	Refined		39,313
9	"	Ligonier	"	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Bayonne, N. J.	Crude	21,191	
9	"	"	"	"	"	Refined		8,663
10	"	Northwest'rn	"	"	"	"		22,382
10	"	Winifred	"	"	Pt. Tampa, Fla.	Crude	20,460	
10	"	Rokaby	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Liverpool, Eng.	Refined		324
13	"	Northman	"	"	New York	Bunker	1,456	
13	"	"	"	"	"	Refined		22,207
13	Barge	Magnolia	"	"	Del. Riv. Sta.	"		7,017
13	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	78	
13	"	Kilburn	"	"	Galveston, Tex.	Refined		662
							65,010	112,093
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by the Gulf Refining Co. to tugs and barges, Crude							10,091	
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by The Texas Company to tugs and barges, Crude							1 545	
TOTAL BARRELS FOR FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER							76,646	112,093

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE*

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	GULF CRD.	R'F'D BBLS.
Dec.								
3	Barge	Clarke No. 1	H. O. & F. Co.	Guyton & Co.	Galveston, Tex.	Crude	3,530	
5	Ss.	Toledo	Sun P. L. Co.	Teh. Nat. R. R.	Puerto Mexico	"	21,293	
8	Barge	Jones	H. O. & F. Co.	H. O. & F. Co.	Morgan City	"	1,270	
11	"	Spindletop	"	"	New Orleans	"	4,653	
15	"	Gusher	"	Guyton & Co.	Galveston, Tex.	"	8,945	
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by the Higgins O. & F. Co. to tugs and barges Crude							39,691 1,193	
TOTAL BARRELS FOR FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER							40,884	

NOTE—Miscellaneous dock deliveries by the Higgins Oil & Fuel Co. for the last half of November were erroneously given in the December 5 issue as 10,111 barrels. They should have been listed as 1,162 barrels, a reduction of 8,949 barrels.

*This table includes shipments from Sabine Pass, Texas.

COMPLETING THE TEXAS COMPANY'S PIPE LINE.

Only a few miles of The Texas Company's 8-inch pipe line from the Glenn field to Humble remain to be laid, and it is expected that the work will be finally completed between December 20 and 31. The pipe laying crews are now filling in the last gap between Bobbin and Humble. During the first four days of the month there were several bad breaks in the line north of Dallas and between that point and Red river, due to contraction and settling. The Texas Company is running considerable oil into earthen storage at Mounds, below the Glenn field, and on Polecat creek, near its pumping station. This oil will be shipped to fuel consumers from West Dallas. The company has been making regular shipments of this character for more than a month past. Recently five trains of Glenn crude were shipped from West Dallas to storage at Garrison. The Texas Company has shipped no Glenn crude this month from Lefebre, on the Midland Valley railroad, north of the field. The refinery at West Dallas will be ready for operation within the next thirty days. The last of the iron work is now being done.

It is reported that Joseph H. Stump of Valdosta, Ga., will drill for oil on 1200 acres of land in Washington County, near Chipley, Fla.

AN OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT PROPOSITION.

I will give 1000 acres of leases of late date on tenth ropalty, with gas wells at $50 per year, as inducements to sink one or two test wells. You may drill any place you desire, on your own leases, too. I am simply after getting experienced oil men to test for oil, gas and liquid asphaltum. No wells have been drilled in this district except shallow wells for water, which vary from 200 to 300 feet in depth. It is in this water and sand that the asphaltum and some oil is found. It is in abundance and is under most every acre of my leases. Some sulphur and salt water here also.

I have often been through the Texas oil fields, and after carefully observing the indications there, returned here and searched diligently and have picked this location as the best. This deposit is wonderful, and I think you will agree with me if you will come and investigate.

The 1000 acres of leases are worth more than 10,000 acres in most unproven territory.

Asphaltum, as you know, is the residue of oil, and is found here under my leases just the same as in the Sour Lake, Texas, oil field, which field produced several million barrels of oil and is today producing. Gas and oil have been found a short distance from here, but, as stated above, no drilling has been done.

My proposition is right on a prominent railroad, making everything convenient. Come; can show you fully in one day. Hope has 5000 inhabitants and four lines of railway now in operation.

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BURTON E. NEWCOMB, Business Manager.

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Okmulgee, Okla.—Postoffice Book Store.

Independence, Kan.—Carl Leon News Stand.

Chicago, Ill.—Postoffice News Company, 176 Dearborn Street.

A FLOOD OF OIL IN OKLAHOMA AND ILLINOIS.

Oklahoma and Illinois are making remarkable records in petroleum production this year. Their combined yield will exceed 68,000,000 barrels. Records of pipe line runs from the Mid-Continent region for eleven months of 1907, show a total of 40,485,301 barrels, and in addition to this quantity producers have stored in their own tanks several millions of barrels of oil. There is included in the Mid-Continent runs that portion of the Kansas output which is handled by the Prairie Oil & Gas Company. This is believed to be less than 2,000,000 barrels. The runs in November by the three pipe lines operating in the Oklahoma field amounted to 4,431,769 barrels, of which perhaps 150,000 barrels, handled by the Prairie Company, must be credited to Kansas. Including the oil run into producers' storage the output of the Oklahoma field this year will be very close to 50,000,000 barrels. Three years ago the two territories that comprised what is now the state of Oklahoma cut small figure in oil production. The yield from the Osage nation in 1904, then the most prolific district in the two territories, was only 652,479 barrels. In 1905 the production of the Osage nation had increased to nearly 3,500,000 barrels and in 1906 it was nearly 5,250,000 barrels. The production of the entire Mid-Continent region in 1905 was only 12,013,495 barrels. In 1906 it was 21,718,648 barrels. The increase this year will exceed 40,000,000 barrels, due in great measure to the immense production of the Glenn pool. The output of this field alone will be more than 22,000,000 barrels for the year. The districts north of the Glenn field, in the Osage nation, and the Cherokee nation, have contributed their full quota, and with only moderate development. But for the flush production from the Glenn pool it is not to be doubted that the yield from the Cherokee deep and shallow sand districts would have been considerably augmented.

Illinois has shown an advance in oil production not less sensational than that achieved by Oklahoma. In 1905 the output of the state was 181,084 barrels. In 1906 it was 4,397,050 barrels. The pipe line runs for eleven months of 1907 show a production of 20,779,860 barrels, and the December runs will bring the total for the year to a figure exceeding 23,000,000 barrels. The pipe line companies in both Oklahoma and Illinois have had to contend with almost unparalleled conditions, and it has been necessary to build many millions of barrels of steel storage to accommodate even a portion of the surplus over and above the quantity which it is possible to carry through the lines.

In the Glenn field alone it has been necessary this past year to provide over 16,300,000 barrels of steel storage, of which the pipe lines have built approximately 8,500,000 barrels and producers 7,800,000 barrels. All of this tankage has not afforded room for the tide of oil, and today many wells in the Glenn pool are shut in or cramped because there is no place to put the oil.

At the close of 1906 the stocks of the one pipe line company operating in the Mid-Continent field, the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, amounted to 22,941,034 barrels. On November 30, 1907, this company reported 31,278,476 barrels of oil in storage, and during the first week of December it increased its stocks at the rate of 48,400 barrels a day. The record for the full year will show nearly 10,000,000 barrels of Oklahoma oil stored by the Prairie Company in the twelve months. For all of this oil tankage has been built, as it has been needed. Steel tankage with a capacity of more than 5,000,000 barrels has been erected in and near the Glenn field by this single company. The Gulf Pipe Line Company has provided over 2,300,000 barrels of steel storage in the Glenn field and The Texas Company 1,200,000 barrels. The Associated Producers Company has built and filled on its own land in the Glenn pool 1,200,000 barrels of steel storage. Several other companies have provided nearly 1,000,000 barrels of storage apiece.

It has required a great quantity of storage to handle the Illinois production but it has not been attempted on the scale which prevails in Oklahoma. The Ohio Oil Company is the only pipe line company in the Illinois field. This company in nine months of the present year increased its stocks by nearly 10,000,000 barrels of oil. On February 28 it reported 2,756,740 barrels in tanks and pipes. On November 30 it reported 12,128,676 barrels in storage.

The magnitude of the oil industry in the newer centers of production is concretely demonstrated in the following tables, which also show the production of the older light oil districts and the heavy oil districts of the Gulf Coast:

STATISTICS OF LIGHT OIL FIELDS.
(Mid-Continent, Illinois, Penna-Lima-Ky.)

Month of Nov.	Total Bbls.	Daily Av.
Runs	9,401,335.46	313,377.84
Deliveries	7,369,652.46	261,318.41
Stocks end of month	*69,307,273.28	.....

*Includes stocks in producers' tanks in Mid-Continent field.

LIGHT OIL FIELDS AND GULF COAST REGION.

Month of Nov.	Total Bbls.	Daily Av.
Runs	10,968,135.46	365,603.84
Shipments	8,675,299.46	304,839.41
Stocks end of month	75,200,365.28	.....

STATISTICS FOR ELEVEN MONTHS, 1907.

Runs.

	Barrels.	Daily Av.
Mid-Continent	40,485,301.81	121,113.48
Illinois	20,779,860.12	62,215.15
Penna-Lima-Ky	30,781,155.50	92,159.19
Tot. light oil	92,046,317.43	275,487.82
Gulf Coast	15,604,370.00	46,720.00
Tot. all fields	107,650,687.43	322,207.82

Deliveries.

	Barrels.	Daily Av.
Mid-Continent	24,148,193.04	72,299.98
Illinois	845,592.51	2,531.71
Penna-Lima-Ky	58,540,664.45	175,271.39
Tot. light oil	83,534,450.00	250,103.08
Gulf Coast	18,226,342.00	54,570.00
Tot. all fields	101,760,792.00	304,673.08

The foregoing statistics do not include California, Colorado, Wyoming and North Texas. California production for eleven months is estimated at 33,000,000 barrels; all other fields at 1,400,000 barrels. These estimates, if accepted, taken with the records of production as given in the above tables, indicate a yield of petroleum exceeding 155,000,000 barrels in the United States this year, as against 126,493,936 barrels in 1906 and 134,717,580 barrels in 1905.

OIL MEN IN NEW HUMBLE BANK.

A charter has been issued to the Humble State Bank of Humble, Texas. The bank is capitalized at $10,000, and among its stockholders are the following: R. S. Sterling, J. W. Hall, B. A. Talbot, W. M. Dewey, E. B. Acord, W. N. Cunningham, John M. Shirers, E. M. Isaacks, R. E. Smith, M. C. Hale, W. H. Lyne, W. H. McCarn, D. H. Cunningham, and W. M. Black. The directors of the institution are as follows: R. S. Sterling, J. W. Hall, W. H. Cunningham, John M. Shirers, E. M. Isaacks, W. M. Black and R. E. Smith.

John M. Arters, general sales agent for the Ajax Iron Works, makers of the universally known Ajax engines, was in Beaumont on December 14, en route to Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Arters spent two weeks in the Mid-Continent and Texas fields.

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WORK OF THE MID-CONTINENT PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Producers' Association met in Tulsa early in the month and further strengthened itself for active work in the future by enlarging its directorate and by appointment of some important committees. The following permanent standing committee was appointed: George C. Priestley, Chairman, Bartlesville, Ok.; W. L. Parmenter, Lima, Ohio; H. A. Forman, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Zevely, Muskogee, Ok.; D. F. Connolly, Tulsa, Ok.

The business of this committee will be to take up any matters that may concern the welfare of the Association. A special committee on Legislation and Taxation composed of the following gentlemen was appointed: M. H. Mosier, Tulsa, Ok.; W. H. Johnson, Bartlesville, Ok.; C. B. Wiser, Chelsea, Ok.; C. J. Wrightsman, Tulsa, Ok.

It will be the duty of this committee to visit Guthrie during the present session of the legislature to urge a fair deal for the oil interests. The impression is growing that Governor Haskell will not indorse any extreme measures, aimed at the oil industry. The committee of the Association that went to Washington to meet Secretary Garfield, while failing in the immediate object of its visit, has good reason to believe that its work was not wholly fruitless. Secretary Garfield has a much better understanding of the situation in Oklahoma than he had before the committee went to Washington. All the members who have returned are very pronounced in their praise of the admirable manner in which the president of the association, Mr. N. V. V. Franchot, presented the claims of the oil men to the Secretary. He is evidently the right man in the right place. The Association is now so large and so well organized that it commands respect whenever it speaks. It has more than 600 members, including nearly all the operators in the Mid-Continent field.

KANSAS' SUIT AGAINST PRAIRIE OIL & GAS COMPANY.

An acute situation has arisen in the State of Kansas between the Prairie Oil & Gas Company and the Attorney General of that commonwealth in which the Oklahoma oil producers are much interested. Attorney General Jackson has instituted proceedings before the supreme court of his state to oust the Prairie Oil & Gas Company on the ground that it is violating the law in not carrying any oil except its own through its pipe lines. If the case comes to trial in all probability the question will come on for determination as to whether a pipe line is really a common carrier in the sense that a railroad is. Very determined efforts are being made by oil producers of both Kansas and Oklahoma to induce Attorney General Jackson to withdraw the suit and a delegation composed of the following well known oil men of the two states interested visited Topeka a few days ago to have an interview with that gentleman: R. S. Litchfield, Independence; J. W. Given, Muskogee, Okla.; G. F. Mahan, Independence; A. B. Culp, Lebanon; H. E. West, Independence; H. M. Preston, Bartlesville, Okla.; W. S. Mowris, Tulsa, Okla; J. F. Overfield, Independence; W. L. Norton, Bartlesville, Okla.; H. C. Ashby, Tulsa; Harry Sinclair, Independence; S. B. Bishop, Lawrence; J. R. Greenlees, Lawrence; W. J. Costigan, Ottawa; Tom Wagstaff, Independence. It is understood they returned from their mission with no satisfactory assurances that their request would be complied with. Should the suit be persisted in and should it be successful the Prairie will have to either make its pipe lines common carriers so far as Kansas is concerned or go out of business in that state. To adopt the latter alternative would mean the closing down of its pipe lines as well as its refinery at Neodesha and this would mean that the company could not run any Oklahoma oil except what it might put into tanks, as all its rail shipments to Texas have been cut off. The pipe lines of the Prairie in Kansas are capable of carrying about 60,000 barrels a day, most of this oil going to eastern refineries. All of it is from the Mid-Continent field and a large share of it from the Glenn pool. The entire product of the Cherokee fields goes north through these lines. Indeed, if they were to close down the Prairie would practicaly be out of business in both the Kansas and Oklahoma fields.

On December 1 the Navarro Refining Company posted a reduction of 2 cents on Corsicana light oil, making the price $1, and 2 cents on Henrietta crude, making the price 93 cents.

C. B. Dorchester, federal receiver for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in Texas, with headquarters at Sherman, was in Beaumont on the 16th instant, in attendance upon the hearing before Judge Bryant.

John W. Gates, his son Charles G. Gates, and James Hopkins, large stockholders in The Texas Company, The Louisiana Company and the Producers Oil Company, visited the Jennings, La., oil field on December 17, accompanied by W. B. Sharp, president of the Producers Company, and O. W. Heywood. The party went to the field in Mr. Heywood's automobile. In the afternoon they all returned to the city of Jennings and from there went to Lake Charles.

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FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE TANK.

By the Tank Strapper.

Horrible Wuxtry! Spindletop's gone dry! Carried by the prohibitionists, 75 to 19, on December 14. Wouldn't that drive you to lemon soda and coca-cola!

One big "dry hole"—that's what Spindletop's going to be. Not oil-dry, but booze-dry. Soon the hoarse croak of the bartender, asking: "What's yours?" will be heard no more on the hill.

If a fellow gets a dry hole on Spindletop he doesn't want to celebrate, but what's a fellow to do if he gets a big well on a dry hill? And O, those dusty roads in the good old summer time, and no Bud or Milwaukee extract to wash the shell-dust out of his parched esophagus! Crool, crool woild!

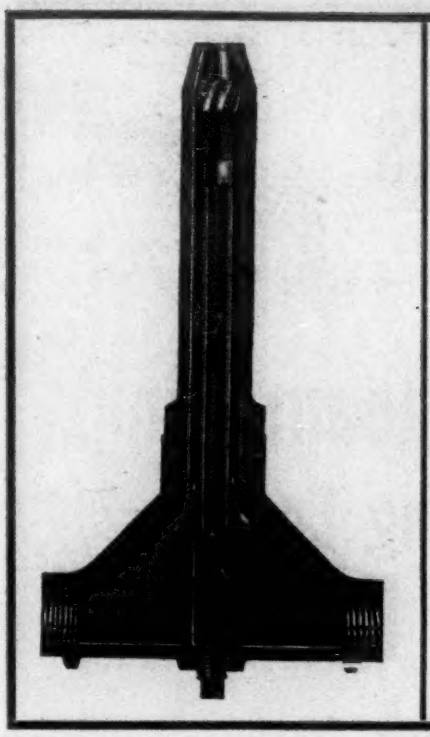
Five years ago there were nearly as many saloons on Spindletop as there were derricks, and nearly as much beer flowed as oil. The gent who originated that old gag, "The World Do Move," was a wise and far seeing guinea. It's up to Carnegie to give the guy a medal.

Salt and hot water are both good for the system. No doubt of that. But when you are drilling for oil and you get the aforesaid combination in large doses through a six inch pipe it's enough to make you sick. Ask Scott Heywood and John Fisher.

Bill Cushing and Ambrose Donoghue are said to be collaborating on a book, to be entitled "Four Days on a Hand Car." They haven't gone to work on the section—not yet—but they did spend about four days on hand cars and in farm wagons last week when they paid off the Texas Company's pipe liners. Bill says it was better riding at that than Howard Hughes' automobile.

A feminine reader writes to protest against the discussion of women's styles in this column. The basis of her objection is the remark made here some weeks ago to the effect that corsets will probably be worn longer this winter than ever before—that is, the same corsets. She says all ladies do not wear corsets, and that the subject is one that is not germane to the oil business. In reply, pardon us for betraying such intimate knowledge of the subject, but we are impelled to confess that the lady has told us nothing that we did not already know. Furthermore, we heartily approve of the non-corseted girl—there is something very natural about her. Also we are sorry for the girl who of necessity is compelled to wear a corset. These are tight times and we do not believe in making them tighter. A general loosening up would suit us better. As to the subject being outside the scope of this paper: mebbe so, mebbe so. But we have to introduce something to relieve the monotony of the oil dope, and what could go any farther in this direction than a few words about the dear girls, corseted or non-corseted?

It seems that any remark about the fair sex starts something. We write about oil wells and drilling rigs and nobody says a word. But a line about the girls makes the whole world sit up and take notice. Here we have a letter from an Oklahoma gentleman, in which he comments upon our allusion two weeks ago to the payment of our servant girl's in fifty-dollar gold notes.



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The gentleman intimates that servant girls come high in Texas, and that we can do better by importing a few from his town—Tulsa. Well, we have stopped at the Robinson and we prefer the Gulf Coast variety. We don't feel that we have to make this further explanation, but we will add that the fifty plunks covers a year's wages. And sometimes we have to beg her to take the money!

War in Tulsa! Red carnage at the Robinson! "You're a liar! Take That!" Biff! Swat- Kerplunk! A large dent in the floor, and seventeen bowls of that incomparable Robinson soup overturned on the spotless table cloths! The fiery eyed combatants breathe so heavily that forty-six derricks in the Glenn field, fourteen miles away, are blown to the ground. Five thousand, nine hundred and sixteen holes are punched in the defenseless atmosphere, and then—the gladiators shake hands over the bloody chasm! It really happened, although it wasn't quite so bad as we have pictured it. Nevertheless there was a scrap. For fear of the libel law and for old times' sake we won't mention any names. But they were a couple of well-known operators who never before fought anything stronger than Canadian Club rye and here's hoping they will never, never do it again.

Here is one that comes from Austin: Soon after the suit against the Standard and other companies was filed at Austin last month, Mr. Cary, the Standard's attorney from New York City, arrived at the Texas capital, and, to pass the time away one afternonn, attended a football game between the University of Texas team and another bunch of huskies. He arrived late, and the visiting boys were already eating the Texas longhorns alive. The University students, hoping to overcome the odds by vocal inspiration, were whooping 'er up for the Texas eleven. A big group of the students happened to gather near Mr. Cary, who had not been on the ground long enough to take in the situation on the field. The boys realized that their team was up against it, and for such a desperate occasion they decided that "No. 4" was the right thing, so they yelled, in chorus:

"Give 'em hell,
"Give 'em hell,
"Give 'em hell,
"Give 'em hell,
"T-E-X-A-S!"

It is said for the moment Mr. Cary regarded the demonstration as a sort of personal matter—in the light of recent litigation. But it was only a coincidence.

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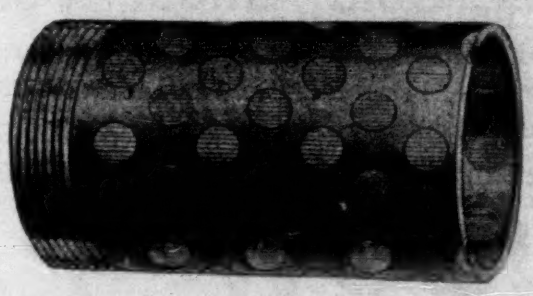

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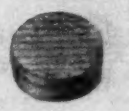

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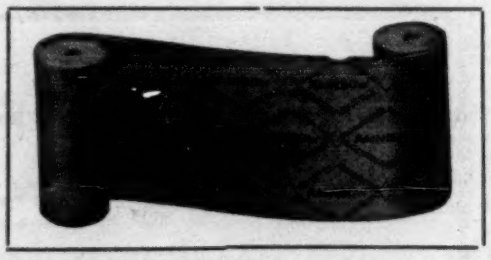

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THE SHORTAGE IN RUSSIAN OIL HELPS TEXAS REFINERIES.

A shortage of approximately 1,000,000 barrels in Russian oil has caused European dealers to look to Texas to replenish their supplies. This accounts in great measure for the increasing export shipments from Gulf Coast refineries. Since September 30 there have been loaded by the Security Oil Company, the Gulf Refining Company and The Texas Company nearly 450,000 barrels of illuminating oil and other refinery products, destined for European ports. Practically all of the oil so shipped was made from Glenn crude, received by pipe line and tank car from the famous pool in the Creek Nation, Oklahoma. The Gulf Pipe Line Company has been delivering Glenn oil through its eight inch pipe line to the Gulf Refinery at Port Arthur for ten weeks, and The Texas Company will have its eight inch line from the Glenn pool in operation early in the coming year, supplying its Port Arthur refinery with a high grade of crude oil for the manufacture of the best of burning oils and naphthas.

OIL PRODUCERS WILL MEET TO DISCUSS PRICES.

The Oil Producers Association, an organization formed some time ago to promote the interests of oil operators in the Southwest, will meet on December 21 at Beaumont to discuss the market situation. Most of the Gulf Coast production is sold on contracts of from one to twelve months. Many of these are expiring and most of them will be terminated on December 31. These pipe line companies, in view of the unsettled conditions and the prospects of the opening of new territory, are holding back on making new contracts, and meanwhile credit balances are dropping in a way that is most distasteful to producers, many of whom are receiving 95 to 97 1-2 cents a barrel on their present contracts. The highest quotation is now 78 cents for Spindletop crude and the lowest 65 cents for Dayton and 67 cents for Batson heavy. Just what action the producers expect to take has not been foreshadowed.

A dividend of $1.50 per share upon all outstanding stock of the Producers Oil Company was declared on December 14, payable on December 18, to all stockholders of record December 16 at the closing of the books. Checks were mailed to stockholders accordingly.

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readjustment. Things have been going at break neck speed and production has been crowded to the utmost. It is probably a good thing to stop and take a breathing spell. When activity is resumed as it is certain to be, it will be on a surer and better basis. The shut-down will not be without its beneficial results in many directions. For one thing it has had a sobering effect on the legislative Assembly of the state and it seems now reasonably certain that there will be no unfair assault on the oil industry from that direction. The whole state administration from the Governor down shows a disposition to lend a helping hand. In this connection it is reported on what appears to be excellent authority that it has been proposed to give the Prairie Oil & Gas Company right of way over section lines to build a pipe line south if it desires to do so.

BIG WELL NORTH OF GLENN FIELD.

The Spring Oil Company composed of Messrs. Reese, Shulthis and others of Independence, Kansas, has brought in a 300-barrel well on the Dora Ellen Parks land covering the northwest quarter of section 33-18-12 north of the Glenn field. They found the sand at 1940 feet and there appears to be plenty of it. The bringing in of so fine a well was a genuine surprise both to the Spring Company and the talent generally, as it was believed that the northern limit of heavy producers had been defined. Early last fall some of the same people got a dry hole on the Ethel May Churchill land covering the southeast quarter of section 32, half a mile nearer the proven field than the present well. Just across the line to the west from the present well and on the Leroy Jefferson land a well was drilled many months ago but the owners got into a dispute and it was never completed. The great depth at which the sand was found in the Spring Company's well indicates something new. In any case the well is one that has aroused more than ordinary interest because of its production, the depth of its sand and the fact it is a mile north of the Glenn field.

STEEL TANK CONSTRUCTION IN THE GLENN FIELD.

Producers and producing companies completed 28 steel tanks in the Glenn field in December, providing storage for 1,227,500 barrels of oil. The daily average of tankage completed was 39,597 barrels as against 48,917 barrels in November. The Prairie was the only one of the pipe line ocmpanies to add to its steel storage in December, completing six 35,000 barrel tanks, with a capacity of 210,000 barrels—a daily average of 6,774 barrels. In November the pipe lines completed 16 tanks for a total capacity of 610,000 barrels, or an average of 20,333 barrels a day. On December 31 the pipe line companies had 8,682,500 barrels of steel storage in the Glenn pool district, of which the Prairie had 5,110,000 barrels, the Gulf 2,372,500 barrels and The Texas Company 1,200,000 barrels, all full. Up to the same date producers had completed 191 tanks having a capacity of 8,782,500 barrels and containing approximately 7,400,000 barrels of oil, of which the Prairie Company has purchased over 1,100,00 barrels. In addition there is a large quantity of oil in ground storage on the field. The list of tanks completed in the Glenn field to January 1 follows:

STEEL TANKAGE COMPLETED IN THE GLENN FIELD TO DATE.

By Pipe Line Companies.

	No.	Cap. Each.	Total. Cap.
Prairie O. & G. Co.	146	35,000	5,110,000
Gulf Pipe Line Co...	42	55,000	2,310,000
Gulf Pipe Line Co...	1	37,500	37,500
Gulf Pipe Line Co...	1	25,000	25,000
The Texas Co.....	32	37,500	1,200,000
Totals	222		8,682,500

By Producers.

Owner.	No.	Cap. Each.	Total. Cap.
Harmon and Blaise...	1	37,500	37,500
Okla Co. (Assd. Pr.)	24	35,000	840,000
Okla Co. (Assd. Pr.)	13	37,500	487,500
W. H. MiBikin.....	10	55,000	550,000
Beacon Oil Co.....	3	55,000	165,000
Qcaker O. & G. Co..	10	55,000	550,000
Best Oil Co.	4	55,000	220,000
Best Oil Co.....	7	37,500	262,500
Selby O. & G. Co.....	3	37,500	112,500
Selby O. & G. Co.....	7	35,000	245,000
Laurel O. & G. Co.....	1	55,000	55,000
Galbreath O. & G. Co.	10	55,000	550,000
Galbreath & Chesley...	7	37,500	262,500
Galbreath and others..	2	35,000	70,000
Indiana O. & G. Co..	12	55,000	660,000
Heywood Oil Co.....	3	37,500	112,500
Heywood Oil Co.....	2	55,000	110,000
Vicmar Oil Co.....	3	55,000	165,000
N. V. V. Franchot....	6	55,000	330,000
Gulf Oil Co.....	19	55,000	1,045,000
Holdenville Oil Co....	5	55,000	275,000
Reese Oil Co.....	3	37,500	112,500
Argue & Compton....	5	35,000	175,000
Argue & Compton....	1	55,000	55,000
Winona Oil Co.....	1	37,500	37,500
Crosbie Oil Co.....	4	37,500	150,000
The Dallas Co.....	3	37,500	112,500
Eastern Oil Co.....	4	37,500	150,000
Oklahoma State Co....	4	55,000	220,000
St. Louis Oil Co.....	2	55,000	110,000
J. T. Root	3	37,500	112,500
Whetstone Oil Co	1	55,000	55,000
Kans-Okla Oil Co	3	37,500	112,500
Barnes Oil Co.	5	55,000	275,000
Totals	191		8,782,500

By Pipe Lines and Producers.

Pipe Line Companies	222	8,682,500
Producers	191	8,782,500
Totals	413	17,465,000

GLENN POOL WESTERN EXTENSION.

There now appears to be no doubt that the Laurel Oil and Gas Company has opened up an important western extension of the Glenn pool by the drilling of three wells on the Chessie McIntosh allotment in section 13-17-11. The first of these wells came in late last summer and made a poor showing at the start, which afterward appeared to be due to several mishaps that occurred in finishing it. The sand was found to be more than 30 feet thick, but very close, so that it was a shooting and a pumping proposition. The company drilled two other wells and these, like the first, were shot and then put on the pump. The result was that each of the three wells developed a production of from 100 to 150 barrels, and they have been making this right along for some time. The company has four 1600-barrel tanks which are full, and a good deal of oil has been shipped to the Richardson-Gay refinery at Corsicana, Texas. No more wells will be drilled for the present owing to the temporary stagnation of the oil business, but the company has 320 acres in the northeast quarter of section 13 and the indications are that it is all good ground and that other wells will be brought in still farther west. The Mohawk Oil Company has just brought in a well a little north of the wells of the Laurel Oil and Gas Company. It is good for 100 barrels. This group of wells now represent the extreme western development in the Glenn field.

THE SELBY AND THE BEST OIL COMPANIES.

It has been the custom to report all the Glenn field properties in which F. M. Selby is interested as owned and operated by the Selby Oil and Gas Company. As a matter of fact, part of these holdings belong to the Best Oil and Gas Company, of which Mr. Selby is vice president and a large stockholder. G. C. Best of Marietta, Ohio, has been associated with Mr. Selby ever since the latter began his operations in the Glenn field and some months ago they organized the Best Oil and Gas Company under the laws of the State of Arkansas to take over and operate what is known as the Thos. J. Berryhill allotment of 16[illegible] acres, 85 acres being in section 18-1[illegible]-12 and 80 acres being in section 17-1[illegible]-12. Of this company G. C. Best is president, F. M. Selby vice president and Edw. Mac Taggart secretary. The company has, on the Thos. J. Berryhill allotment, 26 completed wells and is now drilling No. 27. This will complete the work for the present. The lease is one of the best in the field. Eleven steel tanks have been erected and are filled with oil. Four of these are of 55,000 barrels capacity and seven are of 37,500 barrels capacity. One additional 55,000-barrel tank and one 37,500-barrel tank are under construction, which will make 13 tanks altogether, with a total storage capacity of nearly half a million barrels. The Selby Oil and Gas Company, of which F. M. Selby is president, is operating 160 acres in section 4-17-12, known as the Edith M. Perryman allotment, on which there are eight wells, the George Bower allotment of 40 acres in section 4-17-12, on which there is one well, the A. W. Ralston allotment of 60 acres in both sections 3 and 4-17-12, on which there are five wells, the E. J. Ralston allotment of 40 acres in section 10-17-12, the J. G. Berryhill allotment of 160 acres in section 16-17-12, on which there are fifteen wells, and the Thomas R. Barrow allotment of 160 acres in section 21-17-12, on which there are eight wells. The Selby Company has completed five 37,500-barrel tanks on the Edith M. Perryman allotment, five 35,000-barrel tanks on the J. G. Berryhill allotment and two 35,000-barrel tanks on the Thos. R. Barrow allotment, making a total of ten tanks with a combined capacity of 285,000 barrels. For the present neither company will drill any new wells owing to the curtailment of runs by the pipe line companies.

FAVORABLE SHOWING AT MANNFORD.

Recent development at Mannford, in Creek county, about 20 miles west of Tulsa, are of an encouraging character. A well was brought in there by Roy and others of Vernon, Texas, and it is now pumping from 80 to 100 barrels a day. The oil tests 35 gravity and carries about 15 per cent water. The Roy

well is situated on the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 24-20-8. The sand was found at a depth of 1071 feet and was drilled into 15 feet. It is proposed to shoot the well. Another company is drilling on the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 29-20-9 and the Test Oil Company is drilling in section 6-20-8. The nearest established production is the Layton pool in sections 4 and 5-20-8. Here there are eight wells producing about 75 barrels each.

PRAIRIE INCREASES CAPITAL STOCK.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company has obtained permission from the State of Kansas to increase its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. The company was originally incorporated in Kansas in 1900 with a capitalization of $300,000. This was increased to $2,000,000, then to $7,500,000, then to $10,000,000, which, by the increase just made, has been exactly doubled. The company is said to have $40,000,000 invested in the State of Kansas and in one county alone its taxes this year amounted to more than $60,000. All this adds to the interest of the ouster proceedings before the supreme court of that state. The counties in which properties of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company are situated have been raising a loud protest against the ouster proceedings that were about to be pressed by the attorney general and this has caused a check in that official's action; at least nothing seems to be doing just at present and the impression has spread that the ouster proceedings will not be pushed.

GILLESPIE WELL IN BIRD CREEK FIELD

Facts coming to light concerning the Gillespie well recently drilled in on the John C. Baker land, section 9-21-13, Bird Creek field, by the Olive Oil Company, in which Jesse and Frank Gillespie are the principal owners, indicate that a new pool may have been opened. The well is on the southwest corner of an 80-acre tract and is but a short distance from the Lockwood well drilled in last fall for the Reserve Oil Company, in which W. G. Park and others of Texas are interested. When the Gillespie well reached the sand found in the Lockwood well at a depth of 1181 feet, little sand was found and only a trace of oil; neither was there any water. The Lockwood well got its oil in what is known as the Bartlesville sand. There are three sands in the Bird Creek field, and the second one is sometimes called the Tucker sand, or the Glenn sand. The Gillespie well was drilled on to this second sand and penetrated it at a depth of 1380 feet. The drill was sent into it 12 feet. The hole began to cave above the sand and continued to cave for 200 feet. Casing was set and the well has remained in that condition to the present time pending the arrival of the proper tools for cleaning it out. Notwithstanding its clogged condition it has been making from 80 to 100 barrels right along. It has filled two 250-barrel tanks and one 1600-barrel tank with oil testing from 36 to 38 gravity. The oil is of a better grade than any that has been found in that portion of the Bird Creek field, and it is this that gives special importance to subsequent operations on the same ground. The Reserve Oil Company is preparing to drill an offset well, and other wells will be drilled by the Olive Oil Company.

OSAGE GUSHER MAKES GOOD.

The gusher brought in by the Indian Territory Illuminating Company on lot 32 of the Osage is making 1,000 barrels a day and the product is now being taken by the Prairie Oil & Gas Company. At first the oil was so badly cut by gas and water that the pipe line would not receive it but the trouble seems to have been remedied. The well filled all the tankage on the place including three 1600-barrel tanks, ten 250-barrel tanks, one 500-barrel tank and a ground reservoir capable of holding nearly 20,000 barrels. The DeGolier well drilled on lot 33 a mile south west of the big well is making 200 barrels on the pump. On lot 30 north of the big well the Barnsdall Company got a dry hole. John Markham is drilling a well on Lot 31 just a short distance north of the big well. It is the general opinion that the pool runs south and west.

GULF WELL AT MORRIS FLOWING AGAIN.

The Gulf Pipe Line Company's well in section 35-13-14, at Morris, is flowing again and is making 150 barrels a day. It now looks as if it had settled down to regular business and would be a steady producer. The company is running the oil into its own storage, two 1600-barrel tanks, several 250-barrel tanks and a ground reservoir that will hold 5000 barrels. The No. 2 well is being drilled in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the section and is now down about 1000 feet. It is 1600 feet southeast of the No. 1. T. H. Bass has resumed the management of his lease, but is not yet drilling any new wells. There are five producers on the lease. The Brown well in section 28, brought in about ten days ago, is making 125 barrels. The Brown Company has started a new well, one location east of its No. 1. The well of the Katherine Oil Company drilled on the southwest quarter of section 28 on the Josie tract is making 250 barrels. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company is finishing up three 35,000-barrel steel tanks, which will make a total of nine tanks in this group.

Robert Galbreath has gone to Asheville, N. C., to visit a sister who is quite ill. He was accompanied by his family and will probably remain for some time, as Mr. Galbreath himself has not been well for the past month, and he hopes to recuperate in the genial climate of Asheville.

Dalton Lain, formerly of the accounting department of the Gulf Pipe Line Company at this place, but recently promoted to a higher place with the same company at Beaumont, Texas, arrived here this week to claim a bride from among the fair daughters of Tulsa. The wedding took place Christmas day and the bride was Miss Alpha Mayginnes, whose father, Dr. N. W. Mayginnes, is a prominent physician of the city. Mr. Lain and his bride left the same afternoon for Beaumont, which is to be their future home. Mr. Lain made good while at his post in the Gulf office here and he has any number of Tulsa friends to wish him and his bride the best that the old world affords.

The Oklahoma State Teachers' Association has been in session in Tulsa this week and on Thursday afternoon the members were taken to the Glenn field over the Midland route. They had a great time. A thousand teachers, mostly women, turned loose in the wilds of the Glenn field at one time! It was the biggest and most enthusiastic crowd of visitors that ever went there.

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NOT A SMOKE NOR A SMELL IN A BARREL OF IT

F. A. Leovy, manager of the Oklahoma division of the Gulf Pipe Line Company, has just completed and moved into one of the handsomest residences in Tulsa. It is in the Colonial style of architecture, of ample proportions and painted white.

Results of drilling at Beggs are encouraging. The first well of the Farmers Oil & Gas Company is pumping 50 barrels a day. The second well has been shot and is making from 25 to 30 barrels. Work has been commenced on the third well. The Deming Investment Company will drill a well a mile north and three miles east of Beggs.

B. S. Tupper, a veteran in the oil business and well known throughout the older fields of the east, has moved his family to Coffeyville, Kansas, and will make that place his headquarters. Mr. Tupper operates all over the Mid-Continent field and is the youngest old man in the business.

F. M. Selby of the Selby Oil & Gas Company has gone to his home at Marietta, Ohio, to take a little vacation. He is one of the most extensive operators in the Glenn field and was one of the first to get into it.

A company composed chiefly of Bartlesville people has completed a well about three miles southwest of Catoosa, the first town of importance on the Frisco east of Tulsa. Some oil was

found, a good deal of gas, and much water. It looks like a light producer. The casing was set January 2. A dry hole was drilled near Catoosa some time ago.

A nitro-glycerine explosion occurred in the Glenn field on the morning of January 2. William Schwartz went to shoot a well on a lease being operated by Barnes & Litchfield about 10 o'clock in the morning. He and his men drove up to the rig in a wagon which carried more than 300 quarts of nitro-glycerine. They took a charge out and began to lower it, when the well began to flow. Schwartz yelled to the men to run, and he did the same himself. A terrific explosion immediately occurred, the glycerine in the wagon being included. Wagon, horse and derrick were blown off the face of the earth, but the men escaped injury.

R. L. Brady who was formerly in the oil business at Beaumont and Batson, died at Okmulgee, Okla., on January 2 and was buried there the following day. He went to the Indian Territory about the time the Morris field was opened up, and made a deal by which he secured an interest in a lease in that district, operated by T. H. Bass. Details as to the cause of his death are lacking. It is known that he became unconscious on Sunday, December 29 and that he remained in this condition until the end came.

W. D. Richardson of the Richardson-Gay Oil Company at Corsicana, Texas, has been here several times lately in connection with a project to erect a refinery near the Glenn field. Last summer there were negotiations between him and representatives of the city of Sapulpa, fifteen miles south of Tulsa, looking toward the construction of a refinery there that should have a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day and it was reported that an agreement was reached but actual work has never been commenced. It is now said that Mr. Richardson is considering the Uncle Sam Refinery at West Tulsa, which was completed many months ago but never put into operation. It appears the Uncle Sam people do not care to operate the plant themselves, it being so far separated from their other refineries. Whatever may be the fate of the Tulsa plant it is a fact that workmen are busy painting the tanks and boilers and giving everything a general overhauling. J. R. R.

ARDMORE NOW HAS NATURAL GAS.

A few days before Christmas gas was turned into the pipe line extending from the Santa Fe Company's wells at Wheeler to the city of Ardmore, Okla., eighteen miles east of the development. Both oil and gas have been obtained in the Wheeler field. Ardmore is one of the most flourishing cities in southwestern Oklahoma and the cheap fuel now being supplied to its industries by the pipe line from Wheeler will undoubtedly accelerate its growth and prosperity.

A trial of locomotives equipped to burn either coal or oil was recently conducted in Italy. Liquid fuel was found to be more economical and more efficient.

CRUDE MARKET THE MAIN THING WITH GULF COAST PRODUCERS AT PRESENT.

Producers in the Gulf Coast region are principally concerned with the oil market right now. Less than four months ago contracts were made for oil at the wells in the South Texas districts at prices ranging from 95 cents to $1. Today the market is 65 to 70 cents, and if signs do not fail, it will go lower. The Gulf Pipe Line Company on January 1 cut its quotations on all fields excepting Batson to 70 cents. Batson was reduced to 68 cents on December 18 and this price was left unchanged. The Sun Company on January 3 posted a new schedule, cutting Spindletop from 76 to 73 cents, Sour Lake from 71 to 69, Batson light from 69 to 67, Batson heavy from 65 to 63, Saratoga from 68 to 67 and Dayton from 63 to 62. Humble was left unchanged at 68 cents. The Texas Company has not altered its quotations since November 19, when it posted 79 cents for Sour Lake, 77 cents for Humble, 75 cents for Saratoga and 74 cents for Louisiana oil. This company does not buy Batson, Spindletop or Dayton crude.

Most of the producers are unwilling to admit that there is justification for the present market. On the other hand the pipe line companies point to the fact that Oklahoma crude may be bought for 25 cents a barrel and that the freight rate to Texas points is only a fraction over 46 cents. They contend that an equalization between Oklahoma and South Texas crude is inevitable. Also, they direct attention to the surplus of Gulf crude which has been accumulated every month since September last, and to the slow demand for fuel oil. Through their affiliated companies the pipe lines produce more than a third of the oil obtained in the Gulf fields. This must find a market with that of the individual producers. As a consequence it is pointed out that a reduction in the price of oil affects the purchasing companies, on account of their own production, as much proportionately as it does the producers themselves.

In order to formally discuss the situation the Oil Producers' Association met at the office of I. R. Bordages in Beaumont on December 21. Some expressed the opinion that in the absence of production in large quantities in new territory they should hold out for 80 cents on contracts; others thought 75 cents as a permanent price would be right. The argument for 80-cent oil was based on the observation that statistics showed that up to this price fuel consumers generally would buy oil in preference to coal, but that after 80 cents had been passed many returned to the use of coal. Shipments of Gulf Coast crude have declined in a year from an average of 60,000 barrels a day to about 36,000 barrels a day. A year ago contracts for six months were being made by producers at 75 cents and oil was selling on cars at from 75 cents to 85 cents. Various projects for marketing oil independent of the pipe line companies were broached by the producers, one being a proposition to sell direct to the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. It was stated that 80 cents could be obtained on a year's contract from these railroads. In this connection it was mentioned that Walter Fondren, Clint Wood, John O'Neil and others were working on a scheme to take over the lines of the Commercial Oil Company at Humble and it was suggested that this would afford an outlet for Humble oil. It was also stated that the Commercial Company's 6-inch line from Batson to Saratoga could be secured and that this would give the Batson producers a means to selling their oil to the Santa Fe or other purchasers. Nothing definite was done as to these propositions. It was the sense of those present, however, that some plan, looking to the marketing of oil direct to the consumer should be worked out. The producers met again on January 3 and went over the situation. It was made known that the Gulf Pipe Line Company had offered 65 cents for oil in all South Texas districts excepting Spindletop on 30-day contracts, or 68 to 70 cents on credit balances, according to the prices posted, and that the same company was offering 70 cents for Spindletop contracts extending over a period of 30 days. The Texas Company was said to be out of the market so far as contracts are concerned, and the Sun Company was reported to be depending on credit balance purchases to fill its requirements. So far as can be learned no contracts have been made. The producers went over the situation in detail, but if any action was taken by them the fact was not revealed. With the pipe lines it seems to be a sort of waiting proposition. The producers after enjoying a year of unprecedented high prices appear to be entering upon a season of uncertainty. The suggestion that the market for Gulf crude may settle around 60 cents is distasteful, but it looks as if this is what is coming.

PIPE LINES TAXED TO THEIR CAPACITY UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Secretary Garfield, speaking of his conferences with representatives of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, the Gulf Pipe Line Company and The Texas Company with a view to getting more oil run from the Indian country in Oklahoma, said today that the pipe line people declare they are crowded to the limit to take care of the oil they are now handling, and that they can do no more with present facilities. The secretary is trying to induce the various companies to increase their capacity by building additional lines. J. George Wright of the Interior Department has been directed to confer further with the pipe line people. Mr. Garfield admits that there are substantial difficulties in the way and that while the law makes pipe lines common carriers it is hard to enforce it. Besides, a test suit against this law is expected. Mr. Garfield is much interested in getting more pipe lines into the Indian Territory fields and says the matter is still open but he is evidently over-sanguine about it.

J. S.

MORE SALT WATER AND A BLOWOUT AT ANSE LA BUTTE.

A test of the Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation & Guffey No. 1 on the Hebert land about 1400 feet north of the Lake No. 7 at Anse la Butte was made at a depth of about 1890 feet. Salt water was developed, but no oil. The screen was pulled and the well is now being drilled deeper. No favorable formations were encountered in this hole.

On the Numas Patin land, about 300 feet northeast of the Lake No. 7, the Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation No. 1 is down between 1600 and 1700 feet. Several strata of rock and other hard formations have been penetrated in this well. It is due for a test within the next week or two.

The Lake Oil Company No. 8, one location north of the same company's No. 7, is about 1000 feet deep. The Heywood Oil Company & Sharp No. 1 on the F. R. Martin seven arpents of the Patin, about 2000 feet northeast of the Lake No. 7, is between 1400 and 1500 feet deep and should reach a determining depth by the middle of the month.

A blowout occurred on December 20 in the Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation & Guffey No. 1 on the Louisiana Petroleum 40 arpents, 1100 or 1200 feet north of the Lake No. 7. The 8 inch had been set at 600 feet and an 8 inch hole was being drilled. At 800 feet a porous gas rock was penetrated. The drill pipe was pulled out for the purpose of changing bits. This was at 4 in the morning. Immediately the well began to blow sand and water, burying the rig and covering the ground for a radius of 100 feet from the hole. Pieces of rock came with the sand and water. The rig was buried under five feet of sand. At 4 in the afternoon of the following day, after giving a continuous performance for 36 hours, the well choked up. The rig was moved to a point about 70 feet north and a new hole started.

The blowout was only forty feet from the north line of the Babb tract. The derrick over the Babb No. 1, an old hole which was drilled deeper, developing hot salt water, was moved to the southeast corner of the Babb 50 arpents and a rig is now up for the Heywood Bros. Oil Corporation & Guffey No. 2 on this land.

The Anse la Butte Le Danois Oil & Mineral Company is drilling its No. 4 on the Begnaud farm, just west of the Lake No. 7 and Bass & Lovegrove have started their No. 1 on the Guedry, 2200 feet north of the Lake No. 7. South of the swamp, on the Pourceaux land, preparations are being made to test the Heywood Corporation No. 12 at 1050 feet. The Lake Oil Company has a rig on its No. 6, an old well directly south of the No. 7, and will drill it to deep sand. Rigs are up for the Grow Company's No. 1 on the Numas Patin, north of the Lake No. 7, Ben C. Taber's No. 1 on the Guedry, 2200 feet north and the Moresi Brothers' new well to be drilled on the Pourceaux land, south of the swamp. The Moresis also have a derrick up in the same part of the field. Other derricks are the Heywood Corporation & Guffey No. 2 on the Hebert, Heywood Corporation No. 1 on the Alcee Melancon, north of the Lake No. 7 and E. F. Simms No. 1 on the H. P. Guilbeaux.

There has been little if any change in the condition and output of the Lake No. 7, the discovery well. It is making about 1600 barrels of fluid, 500 to 700 barrels being oil and the remainder water. Rail shipments from Anse la Butte via the Southern Pacific were inaugurated on December 24, a total of 3163 barrels of oil being loaded from the Lake Oil Company's tanks at the Gulf Pipe Line Company's racks during the last seven days of the month.

Work is about completed on the Gulf Company's 8 inch gathering line and 100,000 barrel earthen tank between the oil field and Breaux Bridge.

A detailed statement of field work at Anse la Butte will be found in the regular field reports published elsewhere in this number.

IMPORTANT EXTENSION OF JENNINGS FIELD TO THE WEST.

The Noble Company's No. 1 on the Eunice-Crowley lease, nearly a half mile west of the Arnaudet and Latreille development and 1500 feet southwest of the Clement development in the Jennings field, came in flowing on December 29, but choked up and after being cleaned out and equipped with air settled down to a production of 1000 to 1500 barrels of oil. The well is making about 1000 barrels of water in addition to the oil. The Noble Company was organized in November by Charles E. Noble, who drilled the well. The company has ten acres of the Eunice-Crowley lease. T. H. Bass has the acre directly north of the Noble No. 1 and the Heywood Oil Company has 2½ acres adjoining Mr. Bass' strip on the north. Both Mr. Bass and the Heywood Company will start wells immediately. The Noble Company will drill its No. 2 on the east line of its lease near the No. 1. The Jennings-Heywood Syndicate will drill on the Lekelt land, 25 feet south of the south line of the Noble Company's lease. This well will be known as the Syndicate's No. 49. Across the road from the Noble No. 1, and about 50 feet distant from it, the Syndicate will drill on its 116-acre fee simple tract, this to be its No. 47.

The Noble well constitutes the most important extension of the Jennings field that has been recorded since the Producers Oil Company developed oil on the Houssiere-Latreille 160 acres, south of the Latreille 40 acres, last summer. It shows beyond doubt that the territory south of the Clement tract, including at least a portion of the Jennings-Heywood Syndicate's 116 acres, is good, and further drilling may show that the sand extends as far southwest from the Clement as it does southeast. Those interested in the Noble Company besides Mr. Noble, are W. C. Tyrrell, Jr., for the Heywood Oil Company, F. I. Getty, Joe Sturdevant, M. A. Stanton, Ben Freeman, C. D. Hill and Theodore Kahn. It was Getty who proved his theory that there are deeper sands at Jennings by completing a producing well on the Clement tract at 2400 feet.

Other good wells reported at Jennings in December were the Producers No. 28 on the Latreille 40 acres, rated at 3000 barrels, the Crowley Oil & Mineral No. 34 on the Crowley farm, 1000 barrels, the Jennings-Heywood Syndicate No. 46 on the fee simple, 500 barrels and the Producers No. 26, on the Latreille 40 acres, 500 barrels. The Laguerre No. 1 on the Latreille 40 acres was dry. The Producers No. 13 on the Houssiere-Latreille 160 acres, which came in last August flowing at the rate of 2600 barrels a day and afterward went dry, was drilled deeper, developing only salt water.

WELL NORTHEAST OF PRODUCTION AT HUMBLE.

The E. F. Simms No. 1 on the Carden land, 300 feet northeast of the wells on the Mason tract at Humble is reported to be showing considerable oil. Casing was set in rock between 1000 and 1100 feet. Below the rock there was a break and the drill went into sand and shale carrying oil. While the strainer was being set the well heaved, and oil began flowing over the casing. It is a light green crude, testing about 24 degrees gravity. Up to January 4 the well had not been put in shape so that its production could be estimated.

BLOWOUT IN THE TEST NEAR EDGERLY, LA.

A blow-out lasting two hours and a half occurred on December 20 in the test well drilled by the Higgins Oil & Fuel Company one mile northeast of Edgerly, La. Sand and water were forced out at great pressure, cutting the crown block and the four inch pipe, the latter being in the hole at the time. Considerable oil appeared. The test was drilled to a depth exceeding 1900 feet and on being baled showed only salt water. As several oil sands had been penetrated on the way down it was decided to perforate the six inch casing. The hole was plugged at 1720 feet and was perforated between that level and 1500 feet. While this operation was under way, and nearly 200 feet of the casing had been punctured, the well started to blow and all efforts to get the 4 inch pipe out proved futile. Five or six hundred feet of this pipe has since been taken from the hole, but it is badly cut and it is doubtful if the remainder can be fished out. The pipe was suspended at the time the gas appeared. The elevators were cut by the sand and the four inch dropped to the bottom. The well is located in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 28-9-11 on land acquired from the Louisiana-Pennsylvania Petroleum Company. The Higgins Company has the entire section excepting 10 acres in the northwest quarter in which it owns a half interest, J. F. Weed owning the other half, and a 25-acre tract in the northeast quarter. In addition it has various other tracts directly north, east and south of section 28. If the present hole cannot be saved another will be started very soon.